

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Misty early, brightening later. Temp. 50-57 (10-13). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 58-61 (10-13). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 50-58 (10-14). Tomorrow possibility of showers. Yesterday's temp. 53-56 (10-14). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 48-50 (10-12). NEW YORK: Bright periods. Temp. 38-41 (10-13). Yesterday's temp. 28-35 (8-9). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1972

Established 1887



DAINTY LADY—Dwarfing her mistress's daughter, Caroline, sitting beside her, is Tessa, a magnificent, three-year-old Great Dane now at a London dog show.

To Protest Regime Action

54 Lawyers in Madrid Shun Restricted Bar Group Election

By Henry Giringer

MADRID, Dec. 17 (UPI)—One of the biggest political storms in years broke over Spain this weekend following the government's refusal to allow two long-time political opponents to run for the presidency of the Madrid Bar Association.

The order of the Ministry of

Trade Curbs Called Vital
By Sen. Long

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D. La., has called for a new get-tough trade policy, saying that the United States can no longer afford to play what he termed a give-away role to the world.

Sen. Long, who will be instrumental in writing trade legislation when Congress convenes Jan. 3, called for restrictions on multinational corporations and on non-American shipping, to help right the country's trade deficit.

In a New Orleans speech made available by his Senate office, Sen. Long said of U.S. trading partners: "We are going to have to tell them that we just don't need all these Santa Claus helpers that we have around."

"I know it will come as a shock to our Japanese friends who have been accustomed to doing their selling here and their buying somewhere else to tell that if they cannot arrange to buy from us, we can no longer afford to buy from them."

America's trade deficit is destroying its leadership in the world, dissipating its wealth and denying jobs to U.S. workers, Sen. Long warned.

"To put it in very simple terms, this nation must quit buying from other nations more than we sell to them, for the simple reason that we cannot afford it and we cannot keep it up," he said.

The senator called for shipping more goods in U.S. ships and said his committee would give careful consideration to tax proposals to encourage U.S. firms doing business abroad to return earnings to the United States more quickly.

The Last Quarter-Million Miles

Evans Spacewalks as Apollo Speeds Home

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Apollo-17 astronauts were headed home today—probably the last Americans to explore the moon in this century.

Last night, while circling the far side of the moon for the 75th time, they fired the main engine of the spacecraft America—which delivers 20,000 pounds of thrust—just 2 minutes 24 seconds to speed them out of moon orbit and head them toward earth, a quarter of a million miles away.

Today, astronaut Ronald E. Evans, almost forgotten while his two companions explored the moon for three days, "had his moment in the sun with a space walk 180,000 miles from earth."

Bundled in a stiff space suit and attached to a 25-foot life-line, Comdr. Evans opened the hatch at about 2035 GMT and stepped outside the spacecraft to retrieve three film packages from a bay at the rear of the craft.

With the hatch open, his crewmates also wore pressure suits as protection against the vacuum of space.

"Hey, there's the earth right there, the earth right through the hatch!" a jubilant Comdr. Evans shouted as he slipped through the hatch. "It's a tremendous earth. Man, oh man!"

He crawled hand over hand 15 feet along the side of America—a stark white image against black space as seen by television at the Houston space center.

"Hot diggity dog. Wow!" he said. "Hey, this is great! Talk about being a spaceman! This is it!"

A long white tether, carrying an oxygen line and communication cables, linked Comdr. Evans to the command ship cabin. The tether, and a series of hand rails, kept him from floating away into the void.

Comdr. Evans was given an hour to retrieve two cassettes containing nearly two miles of film snipped by moon-mapping

cameras and a package of special film which recorded results of an experiment called a lunar sounder. The sounder fired radar signals into the surface to take X-ray-like pictures of underlying material.

But he retrieved all three packages in 35 minutes and was then ordered by ground control to re-enter the cabin. His space walk lasted 44 minutes.

The space walk was necessary because the camera bay is jettisoned before re-entry and does not return to earth with the astronauts.

The first part of the earthward trip went smoothly. "America has found its fair wind, following seas and we're on the way home," said spacecraft commander Eugene Cernan.

While climbing away from the moon, they aimed their color

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

Associated Press

DRAMA AT SEA—Canadian helicopter hovering over stern of endangered West German container ship, Rumba, after rescuing 13 men Friday 200 miles southeast of Newfoundland. Ship was carrying locomotives to Yugoslavia when eight broke loose below decks, threatening to punch holes in the side. Order was given to abandon ship. A Dutch tug, which now has ship in tow, picked up six men, the helicopter the rest. Other locomotives covered with tarpaulins can be seen on the deck.

Associated Press

Austria	8.5	Luxembourg	50.0
Belgium	15.5	Malta	12.5
Denmark	2.25	Monaco	1.5
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.M.	Netherlands	2.25 N.G.
Finland	1.40 P.M.	Norway	1.5
France	1.40 P.M.	Portugal	1.5
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	5.00
Great Britain	10 D.P.	Sweden	1.25 S.P.
Iceland	10 D.P.	Switzerland	7.50
India	25 Rupees	Turkey	1.5
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military	30.0
Italy	100 Lire	Yugoslavia	1.5
Japan	1.50		

Established 1887

Kissinger Says Talks Fail to Yield Peace Accord Nixon Feels Is Fair

Hanoi Denies It Demanded Key Changes

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI)—North Vietnam claimed today that it was the United States—and not Hanoi—which sought substantive changes to the draft of a cease-fire agreement worked out last October.

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman of Hanoi's delegation to the Paris peace talks, said that U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger's claim at his press conference in Washington yesterday that the North Vietnamese wanted the changes was a distortion.

Mr. Le said in a statement issued here that the North Vietnamese government had insisted that the United States respect the basic nine-point plan reached on Oct. 20 and also broadcast by North Vietnam's radio on Oct. 26.

It was the United States and not Hanoi which had sought substantive changes, the statement said.

Secret Talks

Mr. Le was commenting on a public report by Dr. Kissinger in Washington yesterday on his recent secret negotiations with Hanoi's emissary, Le Duc Tho. He said he had failed to reach an accord which President Nixon could accept.

Mr. Le said the North Vietnamese negotiators were justified in proposing necessary changes to the cease-fire draft agreement, if the United States insisted on changing the text of the Oct. 20 cease-fire accord.

The statement added: "We feel it is regrettable that the U.S. side has once again acted at variance with the agreement that both parties shall not publicly comment on the substance of the private talks.

Moreover, the American side has deliberately distorted the facts, claiming the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had demanded changes to many points, and that it had thus created obstacles to the conclusion of an agreement. That is completely untrue."

3 Channels Open

Three channels of communications are still open between Hanoi and Washington, the diplomat added. The most important is between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. The North Vietnamese chief negotiator said before leaving Paris to report to his government that while in Hanoi he would maintain contact with Mr. Kissinger "through messages."

The second link is through the heads of the North Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



NOT Yet—Henry Kissinger during his White House press conference on Saturday.

Before Kissinger Spoke

The Nixon Years: Optimistic Side

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Nixon administration's Public Affairs Office looked at the President's four-year record yesterday and found it good.

In a long document entitled

"Richard Nixon's First Four Years: Change That Works," the publicists contrasted the dismal state of the country and the world four years ago with the situation today.

Events, however, overtook the report before it could reach the public.

Instead of optimism, the mood in Washington yesterday was one of black pessimism following Henry A. Kissinger's bleak assessment of the Paris negotiations on Vietnam.

The "Four Years" report handed to reporters Thursday had reflected the euphoria that had prevailed in many quarters prior to Mr. Kissinger's press conference.

"The people of Vietnam may now anticipate an internationally supervised cease-fire and the reconstruction of their country," the report said.

They rejected a proposal to extend to Zermatt the surfaced road which at present ends farther down the Alpine valley in which the village lies at an altitude of 1,830 meters.

The thousands of tourists who swell Zermatt's resident population of about 3,000 people in summer and winter alike at present arrive and leave by a narrow-gauge mountain railway from four states, formally withdrew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

came Mr. Kissinger's admission of failure in Paris.

In the Thursday briefing, Mr. Ehrlichman, exuding optimism about administration accomplishments in the domestic field, was asked if none of the administration's policies had failed.

He acknowledged that the report had not gone out of its way to "emphasize" the mistakes that had been made.

When a reporter asked where, in all the facts presented in the document, he could find the total of the Nixon budget deficit, Mr. Ehrlichman, for once, was at a loss for words.

Someone obviously had forgotten to include that impressive table with its roughly \$100 billion in red ink, even though it constituted another historical first.

Describing the progress toward worldwide peace, the report said that "this transformation can be credited to President Nixon's foreign policy during the past four years—a policy of patient diplomacy, bulldog persistence, and chess-like strategy."

The frustrated writer who wrote those lines continued with this less than prosaic account:

"Rejecting the idea that the United States should be either a global policeman caroming from crisis to crisis or an introverted dropout from world leadership responsibilities, the President has moved instead to make this country the architect of a new structure of peace for the entire world community."

In contrasting the situation in 1969, when Mr. Nixon took office, to today's, the report said that inflation was roasting at the rate of 6.1 percent in 1969 compared with 3.2 percent in the first 14 months of the President's new economic policy, inaugurated in August 1971.

Tax Cuts Claimed

Federal income taxes have been reduced by 66 percent for a family of four making \$5,000; 26 percent for a family of four making \$10,000; 20 percent for a family of four making \$15,000, the report said.

There were 3.5 million men in uniform in 1969 compared with 2.4 million today. Draft calls have been cut from 298,000 in 1968 to 10,000 in 1972, the report said.

The cold war was raging in 1969 and the United States had more than a half-million troops in Vietnam. But today, there are 25,200 GIs in Vietnam and the cold war has "diminished, if not ended," it said.

There were 3.5 million men in uniform in 1969 compared with 2.4 million today. Draft calls have been cut from 298,000 in 1968 to 10,000 in 1972, the report said.

Four years ago, 45 percent of the federal budget went for defense and 32 percent for human resources, whereas today 45 percent is for human resources and 32 percent is for defense, it said.

In 1968, 68 percent of black children in the South attended all-black schools, whereas only 8 percent do today. The national figures show a decline from 40 percent to 12.

He Accuses the North Of Shifting Positions

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the Paris peace talks had failed to provide a cease-fire accord acceptable to President Nixon. He accused the North Vietnamese of renegeing on earlier agreements.

Mr. Kissinger said the talks had deteriorated into "a charade" but one that Hanoi could easily end.

"The only thing lacking," Mr. Kissinger asserted at a White House news conference, "is one decision in Hanoi to settle the remaining issues in terms that we already agreed to."

Speaking after a lengthy round of meetings with President Nixon and other administration officials since his return from Paris on Wednesday night, Mr. Kissinger accused North Vietnam of delaying tactics and of "procedures that can only mock the hopes of humanity."

Temptations at Talks

Despite the temptations to continue his negotiations in Paris and thus imply great progress toward peace, Mr. Kissinger said, "the President decided that we could not engage in a charade with the American people."

He declined to pinpoint the issues that remain unresolved but he suggested several times that they make the difference between a genuine peace settlement and a cease-fire agreement that could easily end in warfare.

In any event, he said, "we have not yet reached an agreement that the President considers just and fair."

Mr. Kissinger said he felt the talks would be resumed, but indicated that it was first essential to re-establish an atmosphere that is worthy of the seriousness of the endeavor."

Contact Continues

Meanwhile, he said as his North Vietnamese counterpart in Paris, Le Duc Tho, was contacted Friday— "We will remain in contact through messages. We can then decide whether or when to meet again."

The news conference, which lasted nearly an hour, was Mr. Kissinger's first since Oct. 26, when he announced that "peace is at hand." More subdued this time, the President's adviser on national security devoted most of this session to a carefully generalized account of developments in Paris.

Complications, he said, set in over repeated differences between the English and North Vietnamese texts of the basic agreement and over the United States' submission of a series of "protocols" intended to guarantee prompt international supervision of the proposed cease-fire.

When negotiations were resumed Nov. 20, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese in Paris were accommodating at first.

The U.S. command said that 36 B-52s dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on a North Vietnamese staging area about 30 miles southwest of Pleiku in the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border.

"These are the most active from Vietnam," reported military spokesman Lt. Col. Do Viet. "The airborne are pushing out around Plei Me and the command reported today.

The command said that was the largest number killed since the recapture of Quang Tri city in September. Two government paratroopers were killed and 66 wounded in the fighting around the fire base, the command reported.

The U.S. command said that 36 B-52s dropped more than 1,000 tons of bombs on a North Vietnamese staging area about 30 miles southwest of Pleiku as they infiltrated from across the Cambodian border.

The Saigon command also reported a series of bloody fights with North Vietnamese troops in highland country. Nearly 50 Communist-led soldiers were killed, while five government troops were killed and 13 wounded according to the command.

Ground action elsewhere in Vietnam was light. The Saigon command reported 52 enemy attacks in the last 24 hours, 43 of them by artillery fire.

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Split in Party's Ranks

Peron's Top Aide, Campora, Is Nominated for Presidency

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Juan D. Peron's political movement split yesterday after nominating Hector J. Campora, Mr. Peron's personal representative, for president of Argentina. Earlier, the convention had nominated Mr. Peron, but he declined.

The choice left Argentine politics in a state of confusion. Mr. Campora appears to be ineligible under the rules that disqualify Mr. Peron. The military government, led by Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, ruled earlier this year that all presidential candidates had to be living in Argentina on Aug. 25 and could only travel abroad with government permission.

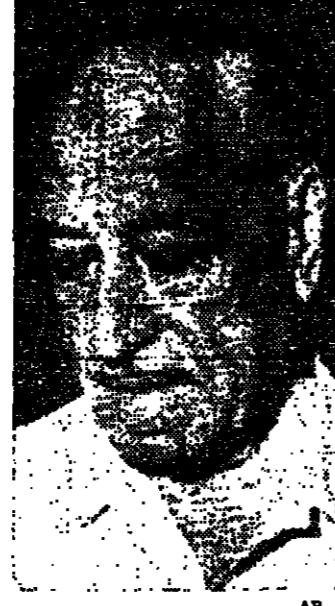
Since August, Mr. Campora has traveled to Madrid, Mr. Peron's home in exile, several times to get instructions. But the prospect of disqualification did not seem to bother him as he talked to reporters early today.

"If the government vetoes me, it will be my greatest honor," he said. "It will mean that I am at the service of the people."

Fighting at Convention

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 17 (AP)—Gunfire and fighting broke out yesterday at the provincial convention of the Peronist party and the party's secretary-general, Juan Manuel Abal Medina, fled under a hail of stones.

The battle apparently was initiated by Peronist youths infuriated at the national convention's approval earlier in the day

AP
Hector J. Campora

of Mr. Campora as the presidential candidate.

When Mr. Abal Medina left the convention, youths in the street began hurling stones at him and at photographers.

Mr. Abal Medina and his bodyguards ran down the street and sought refuge in a house.

Three men left a nearby cafe, drew pistols and fired several shots at the group chasing Mr. Abal Medina. There were unconfirmed reports that one person was hit in the foot by a bullet.

Antagonists then staged a series of running brawls through the area as police called in reinforcements.

Evans in 1-Hour Space Walk As Apollo Speeds Homeward

(Continued from Page 1)

television camera at the lunar surface and beamed back the first live pictures of its far side.

These included close-up shots of the 164-mile-wide Tsiolkovsky Crater, named for the father of Russian rocketry. This crater, first spotted by an unmanned Soviet lunar probe, features a central peak shaped like an arrow pointing south and a large rock slide on its northeast rim.

The spacecraft camera zoomed in on the Sea of Tranquillity—the site of man's first landing on the moon 3 1/2 years ago—and on the

Apollo-17 Taurus-Littrow landing site that the astronauts had just left.

The Apollo-17 crew also followed the path set by Apollo-6 just four years ago when man first orbited the moon, and by Apollo-10, which first tested the lunar lander in orbit around the moon.

Mostly, the Apollo-17 astronauts focused their TV cameras on the far side of the moon, swinging from craters to mountains with crater-pocked basins.

"We're seeing striking country on the north side of the moon that human beings don't often have an opportunity to see," said Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, the first scientist to fly to the moon.

"But a trend has been started in the past couple of years, and I think it will continue."

As America raced away from the moon and the entire planet appeared in the television lens, Capt. Cernan, Mr. Schmitt and Comdr. Evans delivered their valedictories for the Apollo program, which landed man on the moon for the first time.

"The Apollo program," said Capt. Cernan, "has given us the first steps in sort of an impossible dream. You are living it not just us. It's not our accomplishment; it's the accomplishment of a nation. And the next accomplishment will be made by all mankind."

"It has been a beginning. It will be a beginning. Don't believe that there will be an end as long as man is active and willing."

Their engine burned headed the Apollo-17 astronauts straight toward a splashdown scheduled for 1934 GMT Tuesday in the Pacific Ocean 400 miles southeast of American Samoa. The aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga*, on station in the Pacific, forecast a balmy 81 degrees with scattered and broken clouds for the splashdown.

One problem has to be solved before the splashdown. The astronauts have to find a pair of scissors.

George Mavros, acting head of the Center Union party, which is outlawed along with four other political parties and which was the largest in Greece before 1967, said that the premier's speech "shows that nothing has changed."

The scissors, sharp-pointed, surgical-quality and heavy, are lost somewhere in the spaceship.

With the spaceship in flightlessness, they pose no hazard.

But when America hits the ocean, it will splash with the force of about six times gravity. When this happens, anything loose in the craft will pose a hazard.

The scissors, which weigh half a pound on earth, at six times gravity, they would weigh three pounds.

They would go through you like a bullet," said a space official. "It's important that they find them."

While the astronauts darted toward earth, sunlight hot enough to boil water apparently ruined the remote-control television cameras they left behind in the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley.

The \$115,000 camera, mounted on their abandoned lunar rover, refused to respond yesterday when ground controllers tried twice to activate it.

Called the "Eye of Houston," the camera transmitted to earth 12 hours of brilliant color pictures of the astronauts roaming the lunar surface and then recorded their liftoff Thursday.

Thomas MacGiolla, president of Sinn Fein, the political front of the Official wing, set the theme at a two-day annual convention.

In a review of the Officials' activities on both sides of the border between the Irish Republic and the British province of Northern Ireland, Mr. MacGiolla said: "I ask those Provisional members who might have been misled by lies and distortion to re-examine our policies and actions. The policies of the Provisional leadership have been clearly exposed as not only futile but disastrous."

Mr. MacGiolla's presidential address effectively ended specula-

Early Return to Democracy Ruled Out by Greek Premier

By Juan de Onis

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Premier George Papadopoulos yesterday announced the release of a few political prisoners of the Greek military regime but ruled out any return in the near future to elected, representative government.

Furthermore, Mr. Papadopoulos could be declared ineligible under the rules that disqualify Mr. Peron. The military government, led by Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, ruled earlier this year that all presidential candidates had to be living in Argentina on Aug. 25 and could only travel abroad with government permission.

Since August, Mr. Campora has traveled to Madrid, Mr. Peron's home in exile, several times to get instructions. But the prospect of disqualification did not seem to bother him as he talked to reporters early today.

"If the government vetoes me, it will be my greatest honor," he said. "It will mean that I am at the service of the people."

Associated Press

GOING HOME—Young South Vietnamese girls walk past group of Australian military advisers, after presenting garlands of flowers to departing Aussies in farewell ceremony Saturday at Phuoc Le, 35 miles southeast of Saigon. They were the last Australian troops operating outside of the capital. The rest will leave today. All will be home before Christmas.



Associated Press

Hanoi Denies It Demanded Key Changes

Charges Washington With Seeking Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

and American delegations here, Xuan Thuy and William Porter, who are holding almost daily meetings at "export level" to work out technical details left over by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

Yesterday, for example, U.S. and North Vietnamese delegates met for three hours. An American spokesman said there would be another meeting tomorrow, but did not disclose the location of the meeting or who would participate.

Mr. Porter and Mr. Tho were at yesterday's meeting.

The third channel is through the regular weekly semipublic sessions at the Hotel Majestic in Paris. These meetings are now in their fourth year.

None of the North Vietnamese or Americans here know at this stage if or when the Kissinger-Tho talks will resume, but a neutral Asian diplomat here said the secret negotiations might restart sooner than many people believe.

Western diplomats here shared Mr. Kissinger's view that it was next move.

En route to Hanoi, Mr. Tho stopped at Moscow, where high Soviet officials yesterday assured him of unwavering support for North Vietnam's aims after the Hanoi Politburo member had briefed them on the latest round in the peace talks.

Today, Mr. Tho stopped in Peking and conferred with top Chinese leaders there.

Associated Press

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP)—North Vietnam said Communist-led forces across Indochina would stop up the fighting unless the United States stops the war in Vietnam.

A broadcast from the official North Vietnamese news agency said the government newspaper Nhan Dan leveled the warning in an editorial supporting a Viet Cong statement which accused the United States of intensifying the war and making "arrogant demands" at the Paris peace talks.

The Nhan Dan editorial said that, "if the United States persists in its war of aggression, the entire Vietnamese people will resolutely step up their fight, till complete victory is won."

The newspaper called on the United States to stop using President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam "as a mouthpiece to block all avenues to peace, and sign without further delay" the peace agreement announced in October.

Associated Press

SAIGON Lists 151 Red Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

He said the U.S. team managed to narrow the issues down by Dec. 9 to "one section." With that in mind, Mr. Kissinger said, Mr. Nixon ordered Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the second man on the U.S. negotiating team, back to Washington so he would be ready for a trip to Saigon to present the expected agreement.

(The White House said today that Gen. Haig would go to Indochina this week to brief leaders on the situation.)

At that point, linguistic experts met to make sure that English and Vietnamese texts coincided.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese came up with new changes in the guise of linguistic changes.

In addition, the "one section" in dispute had "grown to two."

Staring again, the negotiators,

by the last day of their meetings, had settled 15 of the 17 new linguistic points.

The North Vietnamese, Mr. Kissinger said, then came up with 16 more, "including four substantive ones, some of which now still remain unsettled."

Good Faith Urged

Looking back, Mr. Kissinger suggested that "we are at a point where we are again perhaps closer to an agreement than we were at the end of October, if the other side is willing to deal with us in good faith and with goodwill."

"We will not be blackmailed into an agreement," he said. "We will not be stampeded into an agreement. And, if I may say so, we will not be charmed into an agreement until its conditions are right."

He declined to speculate on Hanoi's motives, beyond suggesting that North Vietnam may be waiting "for a further accentuation of the divisions between us and Saigon" or for a buildup of pressure on the Nixon administration.

Still, another reason, he suggested, might be that "they simply cannot make up their mind."

"For a people that have fought for so long, it is paradoxically perhaps easier to face the risks of war than the uncertainties of peace," he said.

Associated Press

SAIGON Not Unhappy

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (WP)—South Vietnam made it clear today that it is not unhappy about the snarls that have delayed the agreement on ending the war. Saigon also removed its pledge not to accept or abide by whatever agreement is finally worked out if its terms are unsatisfactory to the Vietnamese people.

As one Vietnamese analyst put it, "They're all relaxed because they know an accord is far off. They're glad of it," he said, because President Thieu and his advisers still believe—despite Mr. Kissinger's reassurances—that the agreement as it stands is a victory for the Communists.

In a news broadcast quoting "observers" and foreign sources, the Saigon radio said: "The secret talks between Le Duc Tho and Dr. Kissinger ended in failure because of Hanoi's attitude turning completely intransigent."

Reality indicated that the U.S. and North Vietnam not only had disagreed on technical problems but also political and doctrinal issues. Now, although negotiations are not completely suspended, it is believed that further negotiations will resume only if and when Communist North Vietnam agrees to revise to the root its concept of peace in Vietnam.

Associated Press

WEATHER

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—Phnom Penh Airport was reopened to international traffic yesterday after explosives experts rolled a napalm bomb off its only runway.

The bomb was dropped accidentally by a Cambodian Air Force plane on takeoff Wednesday. The airport was closed to international flights and heavy military planes for two and a half days.

Military police said that the bomb, which did not explode on impact, had been rolled 20 yards off the runway but had not been dismantled.

Associated Press

ALCERTE, 17 62 Overcast

AMSTERDAM, 17 62 Cloudy

ANKARA, 11 52 Cloudy

ATHENS, 17 62 Fair

BERLIN, 11 52 Overcast

BRUSSELS, 11 52 Fair

BUDAPEST, 11 52 Overcast

CASABLANCA, 11 52 Cloudy

COPENHAGEN, 3 57 Cloudy

CORTA DEL SOL, 17 62 Cloudy

EDINBURGH, 9 43 Fair

FRANKFURT, 11 52 Fair

HELSINKI, 11 52 Fair

ISTANBUL, 11 52 Fair

LAS PALMAS, 11 52 Fair

LIMA, 11 52 Fair

LONDON, 11 52 Overcast

MADRID, 11 52 Cloudy

MILAN, 11 52 Foggy

MOSCOW, 11 52 Fair

MUNICH, 11 52 Fair

NEW YORK, 11 52 Sunny

NICE, 11 52 Sunny

OSLO, 11 52 Fair

PARIS, 11 52 Fair

PRAGUE, 11 52 Cloudy

ROME, 11 52 Fair

ST. PETERSBURG, 11 52 Cloudy

SYDNEY, 11 52 Cloudy

TOKYO, 11 52 Fair

TUNIS, 11 52 Fair

VIENNA, 11 52 Fair

WASINGTOM, 11 52 Fair

WURZBURG, 11 52 Fair

ZURICH,

U.S. Probes Dope Smuggling In Bodies of GIs Killed in War

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Federal agents are investigating a ring of dope smugglers who, impersonating U.S. soldiers in full uniform and carrying counterfeit identification and military orders, have over a period of eight years been smuggling heroin into this country inside the bodies of servicemen being returned home from Southeast Asia.

The heroin, sewn inside the bodies and the lining of the caskets that bore them, was flown on U.S. military transport planes from Southeast Asia to either Dover Air Force Base in Delaware or the Fort Lewis Army Base near Seattle, according to investigators. They are the U.S. exit points for the bodies of U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam.

The size of the alleged operation, described by one official as a "large-scale international conspiracy," is not known. However, federal agents who searched a military transport plane at Andrews Air Force Base last Monday night said they had information that the plane contained a 20-kilogram lot of heroin. According to one source, that lot would have a resale value toadictors of up to \$5 million.

The federal investigation into the alleged conspiracy was disclosed Friday at a bail-reduction hearing conducted by a federal magistrate in Baltimore.

The defendant, Thomas E. Sutherland, 31, was appealing for a reduction in the \$50,000 bond set for him following his arrest Monday after he left the military transport plane that was searched at Andrews Air Force Base. The bond-reduction plea was denied by U.S. Magistrate Clarence E. Goets and Mr. Sutherland remained in Baltimore City Jail.

He is charged with possession and use of a forged armed forces identification card and counter-

U.S. Car Industry Ordered to Drop Polluting Devices

DETROIT, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The government Friday ordered the automobile industry to stop equipping cars with "defeat devices" designed to override pollution control systems in order to insure easier starting and better running.

Emission control sensors and shut-offs installed on many 1973 models help engine performance under certain driving conditions. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, however, they do so at the cost of increasing emissions of air pollutants.

The industry has said that the devices are used only to increase the efficiency of the engines. There have been numerous complaints about engine performance, poor starts and rough idling.

Under one system, a temperature sensing device is installed under a car's hood. During cold weather, the device will cut out the emission-control system while the car is being started. A second device in common use limits temporarily the effectiveness of pollution-control equipment at certain low temperatures.

Both devices appear on a majority of the 1973 models.

The environmental agency had warned that any device inconsistent with the Clean Air Act of 1970 would create problems for the maker.

Nixon's Greetings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon have sent their 1973 Christmas cards to thousands of Americans, showing a "romantic view of the South Grounds of the White House" as it looked in 1839. The message reads: "With warm best wishes for a joyous Christmas and a happy New Year."

Heroin Smuggling is Too Vast To Stop at Border, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Government auditors have ended a yearlong investigation into heroin smuggling by concluding that traffic in the drug was too big to stop at U.S. borders.

The General Accounting Office said in a report to Congress that customs inspectors trying to intercept the 10 to 12 tons of heroin entering the country each year were attempting to find a needle in a haystack.

The main conclusion of the 80-page report was: "The nature and magnitude of heroin smuggling and the customs' mission workload and manpower make it unrealistic to expect customs inspections to prevent most heroin from entering the United States."

The investigators said customs officials, the front-line defense against smugglers, seized only 6.5 percent of the estimated traffic in 1971.

Customs inspectors provide some deterrent against low-level smugglers, they said, but they criticized detection methods as relatively haphazard.

Judgment and Chance

The auditors said that customs officials depended heavily on judgment, chance and advance information to detect heroin.

"Although these efforts may deter amateurs and small-scale smugglers, they have not had, and probably cannot have, any real impact on the organized groups which engage in large-

scale heroin smuggling," the report said.

A spokesman at the Customs Bureau had no immediate comment on the report.

It reported "incredible" profits in the heroin trade, resulting from sales of \$17 million a day in the United States.

The investigation centered in the port areas of New York because of the belief that most of the heroin either enters or passes through New York on its way to the United States.

"Should a heroin smuggler choose New York City as a point of entry, he has available to him a choice of smuggling techniques limited only by his imagination," it said.

Aside from the complex job of detecting heroin in tons of merchandise shipped into the city, the problem is further compounded by the ease with which millions of dollars worth of the powder can be concealed in small places, it explained.

The auditors said heroin had been found in wine bottles, dead animals, diplomatic pouches, ski poles and in the clothing of women pretending to be pregnant.

Another serious problem hampering investigation, the GAO said, was conflict and lack of coordination among various government enforcement agencies dealing with the heroin problem.

The office recommended steps to aid investigations, including a mobile strike force to make intensive searches of cargo.



United Press International
LET'S BE FRIENDS—American boy glancing at member of a troupe of Chinese acrobats in Chicago.

Peking Sends Acrobatic Troupe To Chicago—First to Tour U.S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP).—The acrobatic troupe of Shenyang arrived in Chicago yesterday for the start of the first performing arts tour of the United States by a Communist Chinese group.

There were 52 artists and musicians—21 of them women—with an average age of 21 years. The rest of the group of 77 included two doctors, stagehands, interpreters, news media representatives and officials.

The troupe, arriving in the United States after three weeks in Canada, will present six performances in Chicago's Opera House starting tomorrow, then go on to Indianapolis, New York and Washington, D. C. After four weeks in the United States, the tour will continue in Chile, Peru and Mexico for an additional six or seven weeks.

"We had a warm reception in Canada and feel certain we will have the same in this country," said Hu Hung-fan, deputy secretary-general of the troupe.

He said half of the troupe never before has been outside China, adding that the greatest difficulty encountered was getting adjusted to the different time zones.

"Undone steaks, pancakes, melons and ice cream so far have been the performers' favorite dishes," a spokesman said.

U.S. Aide Urges Businessmen To Fight White-Collar Crime

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—A special booklet telling businessmen how to crack down on white-collar crime was issued here today by U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr.

"Businessmen have an obligation to make themselves aware of the extent of white-collar crime," Mr. Seymour declared. "They must realize the damage they do, when they condone corruption and fraud at any level."

The only way to stop business crimes is for businessmen to express strong disapproval whenever such conduct comes to their attention," he added. "Prosecutors cannot set standards of business morality, only business leaders can do that."

His remarks appeared in a statement announcing the distribution of the booklet prepared by his staff to advise businessmen on the steps they should take against crimes such as consumer fraud, securities violations, tax evasion, price fixing, commercial bribery, kickbacks, embezzlement and the misuses of foreign bank accounts.

Crimes Described
The 64-page booklet, which is being mailed to hundreds of corporate executives business associations and news outlets, contains a description of various white-collar crimes and advocates several steps for businessmen to combat them.

These steps include scrutinizing their business activities, setting an example of ethical conduct, speaking out against misconduct whenever they encounter it, refusing to pay kickbacks or carry favors with gifts, consulting a lawyer when they have any doubt about the propriety of proposed conduct and reporting all irregularities to the proper authorities.

In an introduction to the booklet, Mr. Seymour observed that "a thief is a thief, whether he is a college graduate or a high school dropout."

The most distressing aspect of white-collar crime is that those who should be doing the most to stamp it out—the honorable businessmen and decent professionals who are swilled by illegal conduct in their ranks—are frequently the most silent when it comes to exposing white-collar crime or publicly condemning it," he said.

Mr. Seymour said that the problem of detecting heroin in tons of merchandise shipped into the city, the problem is further compounded by the ease with which millions of dollars worth of the powder can be concealed in small places, it explained.

"If business and professional men condemn or encourage fraud and cheating, it will spread," he asserted. "If they speak out against illegal conduct and see that it is reported to the proper officials, it can be brought under control."

Mr. Seymour, who has been critical of relatively light sentences for white-collar crimes,

Miller Wins UMW Vote Over Boyle

Plans to Cut His Salary and His Aides'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—

The Department of Labor said yesterday that retired miner Arnold Miller has defeated incumbent president W. A. (Tony) Boyle in the court-ordered United Mine Workers election.

In final unofficial totals, Mr. Miller received 70,373 votes to Mr. Boyle's 56,234, a department spokesman said.

The spokesman said the department would move to certify Mr. Miller's victory to U.S. District Court Judge William S. Bryant in Washington, who ordered the election after finding widespread voting fraud in Mr. Boyle's 1969 victory over Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski. Mr. Yablonski was murdered shortly afterward.

Mr. Miller, 49, running under the banner "Miners for Democracy," took up Yablonski's standard, campaigning on a platform of reform among the union's 200,000 members. His running mates, for the posts of union vice-president and secretary-treasurer, also won.

Five-Year Terms
The Labor Department, which was ordered by the court to supervise the elections, has been counting ballots for the five-year terms all week in a heavily guarded Silver Spring, Md. office.

Mr. Miller, at a news conference Friday, said he would start his five-year term by cutting salaries of all the union's executives, including himself, fixing all officials who haven't been "responsive" to miners' needs, moving the union headquarters from Washington into the coal fields, improving health and welfare programs and dismissing True Davis as president and chairman of the union-owned National Bank of Washington.

The president's salary is \$50,000 per year, the vice-president and secretary-treasurer's jobs \$40,000 each.

Library at NYU

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—After years of controversy, delay, planning, promotion and construction, New York University yesterday formally dedicated its Elmer Holmes Bobst Library and study center, a \$25-million office of Medici magnificence overlooking Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village. The new library is to open next September.

Living is cheapest in Montevideo, Uruguay, where it costs only 52 percent of what it does in New York. In Santiago, Chile, it costs 55 percent; in Buenos Aires, 61 percent; in Damascus, 63 percent, and in Cairo, 69 percent.

The only other cities on the list

more expensive than New York are Conakry, Guinea, 101 percent; Lome, Togo, 108 percent and Paris, 103 percent.

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They therefore tested two

Plane Crash Kills 6

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—

A twin-engine private light plane crashed yesterday into houses in suburban Cheektowaga, near Buffalo International Airport, killing three persons aboard and three others in one of the houses.

Easily Inhaled Little Cigars Are Called Peril to Health

By Victor Cohn

major brands of little cigars, identified only as "A" and "B," as well as typical filter and non-filter cigarettes.

Little cigar "A" proved "unusually mild" in tar and nicotine, the factors which make most cigar smoke so strong for most smokers to inhale. In fact, it was comparable to the mildness of a cigarette.

Dr. Hoffman and Wynder called the mildness of little cigar "A" at least partially attributable to its type of tobacco and other ingredients.

Winchesters are among the most heavily advertised tobacco products, with TV commercials among those that critics have attacked for hinting that smoking a little cigar is a ready road to romance.

Truman Condition Shows No Change

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP).—Former President Harry S Truman, 88, remained in serious condition today and the functioning of his kidneys still was inadequate at 10:30 a.m. Research Hospital and Medical Center reported.

Mr. Truman spent a quiet night, the hospital said.

Mr. Truman has been hospitalized since Dec. 5, when he displayed symptoms of lung congestion and bronchitis. Since then, heart and kidney complications have developed.

In a separate, coincidental

statement,

George Washington University law Prof. John F. Banzhaf urged the FTC to plug the "unconscious loopholes" that exempt little cigars from the rule banning TV cigarette commercials and ordering health warnings on cigarette packages and ads.

The American Public Health Association made a similar recommendation last month.

It urged an increase in the tax on little cigars. The cigar tax is only a fifth of that on cigarettes because a cigarette by law is something wrapped only in paper, rather than a "cigar's" tobacco wrapper.

In their report in the weekly magazine *Science*, Drs. Dietrich Hoffman and Wynder—both working in the American Health Foundation's Health Research Institute in New York City—said that the difference in the rate at which cigar and cigarette smokers develop lung cancer is related to known differences in inhalation practices.

They therefore tested two

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near Buffalo International Air-

port, killing three persons aboard

and three others in one of the

houses.

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The booklet, entitled "Fighting White-Collar Crime," resulted from conferences with business and professional leaders, according to Mr. Seymour, who said he has printed 1,000 copies of the free government publication primarily for distribution to groups and organizations that communicate with numerous businessmen.

These steps include scrutinizing their business activities, setting an example of ethical conduct, speaking out against misconduct whenever they encounter it, refusing to pay kickbacks or carry favors with gifts, consulting a lawyer when they have any doubt about the propriety of proposed conduct and reporting all irregularities to the proper authorities.

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Spreading Fear

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Mr. Seymour, who has been critical of relatively light sentences for white-collar crimes,

Nixon Affirms Scali as Next U.S. UN Envoy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Nixon officially announced yesterday that he will name John A. Scali, 54, a White House consultant and former newsmen, to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Scali, whose appointment was disclosed by U.S. sources Friday, will succeed George Bush in the cabinet-level UN post. Mr. Bush is leaving to head the Republican National Committee.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon has "great personal confidence" in Mr. Scali's ability to serve as a "knowledgeable and articulate spokesman" for the United States at the United Nations. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Translators

Australia Plans to Grant Tribal Land to Aborigines

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 17 (NYT)—In a far-reaching reversal of the previous government's policy, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has moved to turn over ownership of tribal lands to the indigenous people who have used them for centuries. Mr. Whitlam has appointed Justice Albert R. Woodward of Melbourne to head a commission to go into the many problems associated with the land transfers.

Military Leader Warns Agitators In Malagasy City

TANANARIVE, Malagasy, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The Malagasy military leader, Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, charged today that "certain foreign and some Malagasy elements" had aggravated disorders in Tananarive, northeast of here, to a level where national unity was in danger.

Gen. Ramanantsoa said in a radio broadcast that the government was aware of the "Machiavellian intrigues" and had taken the necessary measures to control the situation.

The government declared a state of siege in Tananarive, the island's largest port, on Thursday after riots and demonstrations that had started with protests over reforms to give Malagasy education a more national character.

Gen. Ramanantsoa said that "enemies of the people and the revolution" had exploited the situation after about 300 youths had taken to the streets to protest the reforms Tuesday.

Prisoners escaped from the town's prison after fire and "repentable acts of vandalism" followed, he added.

French Highway Opened

METZ, France, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—France will have some 3,200 miles of superhighways by 1978, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said this weekend, as he inaugurated a 32-mile stretch of highway between Nancy and Metz.



Associated Press
THE SINGING PRIME MINISTER—Britain's Edward Heath singing justly while conducting the annual fund-raising Christmas carol concert at Broadstairs. The proceeds go to aid the elderly and to buy toys for children in convalescent homes.

Census Bureau Sees Slow Growth as Beneficial

U.S. Unit Lowers Population Projections

(This is the first of two articles on a Census Bureau report.)

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—

The Census Bureau today issued new, strikingly low projections of the nation's future population, giving weight to the thesis that the United States has entered its slowest period of population growth since the depression.

According to the new calculations, the population in the year 2000 could fall short of previous estimates by at least 20 million and by as much as 71 million.

The population in that year is currently projected to be between 251 and 300 million. Prior estimates ranged from 271 to 322 million.

The present population is 203.3 million.

The prospect of a period of slow growth might have caused alarm at one time. But now, census officials and outside authorities alike believe that if

it would benefit the health and wealth of the country.

They foresee higher incomes but slower promotions; less spent on school shoes but more on ski trips; more wives at work and fewer people in poverty; fewer children but more wanted children.

Perhaps most significantly, the slowest of population growth would mean changing a basic social tenet from "growth is good" to "stability is better."

The Census Bureau's population projections, issued periodically, are widely used for planning by business and government. They are not predictions, but an effort to trace the possible effects of four different potential rates of fertility.

Lower Fertility Rate

The current decline in the actual fertility rate has been so steep that, for the second straight year, the bureau abandoned its highest projection series. Adopted instead was a new, dramatically low bottom series.

This is based on an assumed fertility rate of 1.8 children per family. That would be substantially under the level of 2.1 necessary for the population to replace itself over about 70 years.

The choice of a 1.8 level, the bureau said in its new report, "is entirely arbitrary, as there is no precedent in American demographic history on which to assign such a low level."

But the choice does mean that, on the basis of current evidence, federal demographers now believe that a continued slow-growth fertility rate is probable.

"The bureau has always cautioned about getting carried away with any particular projection," census director George Bay Brown said in an interview. "But whatever the precise projected figure, it seems clear that we

are heading into a period of notably slower population growth."

One reason for the new projection is the decline in the actual fertility rate. In the first nine months of 1972, it dropped below the replacement level for the first time. From a level of about 2.33 children per family for the same 1971 period, it declined to 2.08, or even 2.04, depending on the method of estimation.

Such a rate, if it persists, would bring the United States down to the growth level of a number of European countries and Japan, where recent fertility rates have been at or under the replacement level. As recently as 1961, the American rate was well over 3.6 children per family.

A second reason for the drop in the projections is the sharp decline in the number of births expected in the future by young wives. It is now estimated that they will complete their childbearing with an average of about 2.1 births.

"This suggests that young women will have an average of about a child less than their counterparts of as little as 15 years ago," said Campbell Gibson, a Census Bureau authority on fertility patterns.

The potential for a rapid upward change continues, as the children of the baby boom after World War II enter childbearing age. Thus, the number of potential mothers is up 3 percent this year. Nevertheless, in the first nine months of 1972, total births dropped 9 percent from the parallel period of 1971.

Later Marriages

The new census report also called attention to a clear increase in the proportion of young women remaining single longer. In 1960, 60 percent of women aged 18 to 24 had been married. This year, the figure is 52 percent.

The four new projections carry the population to the following levels:

• Series C (assumes an average of 2.8 children per family)—300,406,000 in 2000; 392,030,000 in 2020.

• Series D (assumes a 2.5-child average)—285,968,000 in 2000; 351,638,000 in 2020.

• Series E (assumes a 2.1-child average)—294,430,000 in 2000; 397,746,000 in 2020.

• Series F (assumes a 1.8-child average)—250,686,000 in 2000; 264,564,000 in 2020.

Even the high, Series C, projections are substantially lower than two series that have been abandoned. Series A, discontinued in 1970, projected 361 million people by 2000. Series B, discontinued today, projected 322 million.

"There is a dramatic difference," Mr. Gibson said, "between our high projection in 1960 and the current one. It's a drop of some 60 million in only five years."

It is because of such differences that population experts foresee the possibility of significant changes in a number of sectors in society.

In Hungary, where contacts with Westerners are probably the most advanced in Eastern Europe,

Proposed by West for Men and Ideas

Soviet Bloc Fights Free Exchange

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The countries of Eastern Europe are mounting a campaign to counter the "free exchange of people and ideas" that the West is proposing as its price for a European security conference.

The first moves have been made by the East Germans, who are faced with a major influx of West Germans under the treaty they will sign this week. East German "bearers of secrets" are being told to avoid contacts with Westerners or, alternatively, to report any conversations.

In Czechoslovakia, officials are speaking openly of "ideological diversion" from the West. They acknowledge the threat to their authority that any such free exchange would represent and assert more distinctly than anyone else in the Soviet bloc that the subject is an internal matter.

Warning in Poland

Polish writers, similarly, are warning their readers of the dangerous implications of East-West contacts. Glas Pracy, the trade union newspaper, put it this way a few days ago:

"The advantageous exchange of goods and technical know-how in the world can by no means be interpreted as a free exchange of ideas at our political-ideological Western opponents put it."

According to the newspaper, the West intends by this proposed exchange of ideas to "dismay our nation, deprive our youth of patriotic feelings" and generally weaken Poland's ties with the Soviet Union and the rest of Eastern Europe.

Although they put it somewhat more discreetly, Western diplomats do hope, through the "exchange" item, to reach agreement on measures that would open the Communist world to Western ideas. They also hope to gain practical benefits, such as improvements in working conditions for Western businessmen in the Soviet bloc.

Talks in Helsinki

Western diplomats in Helsinki, where the first stage of preparations for the projected conference is nearing completion, have indicated that they will insist on proposals for free exchange being included in the conference agenda.

The issue may become the major stumbling block at the conference, originally proposed by Moscow as a means of establishing the status quo in Europe. A Western diplomat said, "The Soviet Union would like us to agree that Europe is as we see it, but some of us feel we can use the conference to make some changes."

He offered, as an example, the wide disparity in tourist traffic between Western and Communist countries. "Tens of thousands of Americans visited the Soviet Union last year, but fewer than 200 Russians came to the States, not counting official visits. They can improve that ratio a bit."

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From the ideological point of view, the party newspaper said,

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Mujib Starts Vote Campaign On Nation's First Anniversary

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Bangladesh yesterday, Prime Minister Sheikh Mujib Rahman launched his election campaign by promising to eliminate corruption.

Addressing a crowd of 200,000 Bengalis, Sheikh Mujib condemned

Wine, Smoking Take Toll of French Men

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—French men die on the average eight years before their wives because they drink to excess, smoke too much and drive dangerously, according to figures published here today.

The National Institute for Health and Medical Research produced statistics to show that men in France usually live to the age of 67.8 while women reach 75.8.

Since 1949, deaths caused by alcoholism in France have risen by 80 percent for men and 32 percent for women, the institute said.

19 Die, 20 Hurt In Explosion at U.S. Steel Mill

WEIRTON, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Officials said today that seeping gas apparently caused an explosion and fire at a steel plant here in which 19 men died and more than 20 were injured.

"What apparently went up was coke oven gas—similar to natural gas," Fletcher L. Byrom, board chairman of Koppers Construction Co. of Pittsburgh, said.

The blast Friday occurred in a coke plant that Koppers was building for Weirton Steel, a division of National Steel of Pittsburgh. The victims included employees of Koppers, Weirton and at least two Koppers subcontractors.

5 Killed at Mine

ITTMANN, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Five men were killed, three were critically injured and 70 escaped injury when an explosion of undetermined origin rocked a coal mine here yesterday. Three of eight men trapped in the explosion were brought to the surface of the Itmann No. 3 shaft and taken to a hospital in nearby Mullens.

U.S. Jury Indicts 12 in \$87-Million Drug Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A U.S. grand jury in New York has indicted a New York man, a Belgian, four Frenchmen and six Latin Americans for conspiring to import more than \$87 million worth of heroin and cocaine into the United States.

In a statement, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the seven-count indictment was returned Nov. 30 in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn.

Robert A. Morse, U.S. Attorney in Brooklyn, said that the 12 men were charged with conspiring to smuggle in 174 kilos of heroin and 12 kilos of cocaine.

He said that the defendants included:

Andrew Gaeta Condemine, 39, a French citizen recently living in Brussels, under the name Mario Denz. Mr. Condemine was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn on Oct. 5, 1972, along with Christian David, a Frenchman, and 14 others for the importation and distribution of more than 500 kilos of heroin.

Joanne Musso, 40, a French citizen living in Boulogne, also indicted on Oct. 5, 1972 with Mr. Condemine and Mr. David.

Louis Riviere, 46, a French citizen, now in custody in Italy. His extradition has been requested by the United States.

Jozef Vienne, 45, a Belgian citizen, now in custody in Belgium, formerly employed by the Ministry of the Interior.

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Associated Press
Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman offering prayers at the Liberation War Memorial column at Savar, near Dacca, on Saturday in celebration of Victory Day.

Calls Some Libyans Still in Stone Age

Bourguiba Ridicules Qadhafi Bid for Union

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (AP).—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba appears to have checked the Arab quest for unity in a personal confrontation with Libya's temperamental strongman Muammar Qadhafi.

Speaking at a rally of 2,000 people in Tunis yesterday, Mr. Qadhafi proposed a union between Libya and Tunisia.

But Mr. Bourguiba mounted the rostrum and ridiculed Mr. Qadhafi's call for unity and declared that "some people

in Libya were still in the stone age."

"We have already seen the unity that Gamal Abdel Nasser tried to form with Syria, and even with you, Qadhafi. You have seen where this unity now stands. God only knows."

"We must first of all achieve progress. While we waste our time in meetings, the advanced countries move forward every day."

This sharp rebuff drew no reaction from Mr. Qadhafi.

Mr. Qadhafi was on a state visit to Tunisia, and things had been going well between him and Mr. Bourguiba, at least outwardly.

There was speculation in Beirut that Mr. Qadhafi may cut short his visit to Tunisia and return home. Newspapers said relations between Libya and Tunisia were becoming tense.

The three Arabs were among 10 who were picked up in Mainz at 5 a.m. on Sept. 18. They were taken to police headquarters, where they were told that they had four weeks to answer charges.

Four hours later, the three were taken to Frankfurt's airport and put aboard a plane for the Middle East.

The men denied they belonged to the Palestinian Students Organization or the Palestinian Workers Organization, which later were burned in West Germany. At the time of the arrests, however, the organizations were legal.

In ordering the state of Rhine-land-Palatinate to pay the costs of returning the three men to West Germany, the court did not rule on the question of whether in fact they constituted a threat to the security of the state.

The police action against Arabs in West Germany was carried on with particular energy in some states, and hardly at all in others.

In those cases where the Arabs managed to contact lawyers and get a stay of their expulsion orders, the courts generally threw out police charges on grounds of lack of evidence. But about 100 persons—the Interior Ministry is vague on the exact number—were expelled without due process.

In 1968, Mr. Bourguiba incurred the wrath of Moslem leaders in the Arab world when he suggested that workers should not fast during the holy month of Ramadan because it adversely affected their efficiency.

In 1964, Mr. Bourguiba urged the Arab nations to recognize Israel's frontiers, as delineated by the 1947 United Nations resolution, if the Israelis would agree to admit the Palestinian refugees.

At that time, government-controlled newspapers in Cairo and other Arab capitals called Mr. Bourguiba a madman, a Judas and a stooge of U.S. imperialism.

The Attica Defense Committee said the legal action was filed in the U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed last week before Judge John T. Curtin, claims the inmates were placed in isolation because they are prosecution witnesses in a hearing for guards accused of beating one of the prisoners.

The suit was filed by Jerome Rosenberg, who is one of the inmates and also is acting as a counsel for the plaintiffs. The other plaintiffs are Richard Fisher, Samuel C. Walls, Milton Jones and James P. Murphy.

Named as defendants were state Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald, Attica Superintendent Ernest Montanye, special deputy attorney general John Stenger and U.S. attorney Richard Arcaro.

The assembly adopted a 1973 budget of \$3 million for the secretariat and the fund for global environmental and pollution projects has already received pledges of \$38 million.

The United States said it would contribute \$40 million over five years, provided other UN members give \$50 million.

Japan Big Contributor

Major contributors are Japan at \$10 million; Canada, \$7.5 million; France, \$6 million; Sweden, \$5 million; Britain, \$4.8 million; and Australia, \$2.5 million.

The assembly also agreed unanimously to put the secretariat in Nairobi, named the council members and elected Mr. Strong, who had been nominated by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The major Western countries had earlier fought to put the secretariat in New York, Geneva, London or Vienna, where it would have been harder to UN headquarters and to related agencies.

In another money issue, the assembly's budgetary committee voted yesterday to exempt mainland China from paying more than \$27 million in assessments that Nationalist China owed when it was expelled last year.

The vote was 47-8, with 20

Amin Reports Nationalization Of British Tea Plantations

NAIROBI, Dec. 18 (UPI).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said in a broadcast from Kampala tonight that his government had taken control of British tea plantations and seven British companies.

But his long-awaited measures against the British involved neither expulsion of the 3,000 Britons living there nor a break in diplomatic relations with Britain.

In the broadcast to the Ugandan nation, monitored in Nairobi, Gen. Amin said his government was also taking over the sedate, colonial-style Kampala Club—a favorite haunt of Britons in the Ugandan capital—and that he would ask neighboring Kenya and Tanzania for help to him find a new home for Lake Victoria.

The general had promised a "decisive decision" on the British following the announcement from London last month that the United Kingdom was halting aid to Uganda.

Asians Were Expelled

The decision to cut British aid resulted from Gen. Amin's decision to expel some 40,000 Asians, most of them British porters.

Gen. Amin said that British technical personnel who remain must be screened by a cabinet committee.

He warned Britons and other foreign nationals that any who engage in espionage or who sent "false articles about Uganda" out of the country would find themselves in trouble.

The British enterprises which Gen. Amin said were nationalized immediately included Brooke Bond Tea and British-American Tobacco.

The Queen Elizabeth National Park would be named the Ruwenzori Park, after the Ruwenzori Mountains.

There would be streets in Kampala named after the late

Woman Held in Rome In Major Gem Theft

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Police Friday arrested a woman and were looking for her husband on charges of stealing \$1.7 million in diamonds from an air freight pouch in June.

Police identified the arrested woman as Clarette Orzono, 23, the wife of an employee at Rome's Fiumicino International Airport. An arrest warrant was issued for her husband, Roberto.

The diamonds, weighing 500 grams, vanished June 22 on a flight from Johannesburg to Hong Kong by way of Rome.

Iceland to Devalue

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Iceland announced tonight that it is devaluing the krona by 10.7 percent. The announcement, from the central bank, also said that trading in foreign currency will be suspended tomorrow, but will resume on Tuesday. The new rate of exchange will be 225 kronas to the pound sterling, compared with 205, and for the dollar it will be 99 as against 87.12.



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Weary of Rifts, Military Rule

Former Enemies Flock To Peron's Standard

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES (UPI)—When Juan D. Peron returned last month from 17 years in exile, he was welcomed not only by his old supporters and by young Argentines who had never known him, but also by many intellectuals and political leaders who had opposed him and even helped oust him.

"In 1955, I was anti-Peronist, and I fought in the streets of Cordoba. The only time I ever used arms in the revolution that brought down Peron," Jose A. Alende, leader of the popular Christian party, said.

Today, Mr. Alende's party is one of several relatively small groups that have joined a front supporting the return of Peronism to power. According to the 54-year-old Christian Socialist leader, "Peronism is a movement in which all the humanity of this nation converges."

Interviews with half a dozen of these Peronists—come lately indicate common reasons for their conversion. Most saw Mr. Peron in the early 1950s as a Fascist, unrepresentative of the national will. Now they say that they were mistaken—that the movement is too highly Argentine to fit any imported labels. They show conviction that Peronism is crucial to the country's political development, so long impeded by social divisions and military interventions.

Mr. Oteiza identifies this student group as working within the wide boundaries of Peronism. Labor, still loyal, also has changed.

"17 years, new waves of industrial workers have entered industry. They are much better educated. Many have completed secondary education—highly unusual in Latin America."

For Mr. Oteiza, the colorful side of the movement—the age and eccentricities of its leaders and the confusion of its ideology—is unimportant.

"What is important is that new groups of great potential can enter into power, part of a movement with roots in Argentine history. If political life reopens, and is uninterrupted for several years, we will see a surge of leadership not just in Peronism, but of the unions themselves."

"This was my first realization that Argentina could not conform to the recipes of British or German labor Socialism..."

Jorge Selser, 41, a Socialist party leader:

"In the 1950s, I identified Peronism as a form of Nazi Fascism. I joined the Socialist party to fight for liberal democracy, thinking that the traditional institutions—Congress, free press, etc.—could resolve all problems with time."



Former Argentine President Juan Peron waving to large crowd in Asuncion, Paraguay. United Press International

In 1953, Mr. Selser fled to exile in Uruguay. When Mr. Peron fell two years later, the military government sent a cruiser to Montevideo to welcome home about 400 exiles, including Mr. Selser.

The "Liberating Revolution" (official name of the movement that ousted Mr. Peron) commissioned me to work with labor unions in the interior. It was there that I became convinced that all the workers truly are Peronist and that the national authorities were denying not just the existence of Peronism, but of the unions themselves."

"The workers defend Peronism, because it offered them economic welfare superior to what they had known before, and it made them feel they participated in their physical presence in political decisions."

Mr. Selser said that this feeling was in part illusory and he showed some frustration with the movement's diffusion, "Peronism knows what it does not like, but little of what it does want."

Nevertheless, he sees it as the main force in eventual solution of Argentine problems. As a leader of one faction of the small and chronically divided Socialist party, Mr. Selser opted to join the pro-Peron Civic Front.

This further divided the Socialist party, one portion of which opposed association with Mr. Peron. "As far as possible, I will try to see that my group does not lose its Socialist identity," he said. "But as a small group we enter with an attitude of humility."

Maria Lynch, 40, novelist:

"In the 1950s, I was recently married, starting a family and isolated from the political militants. When Peron fell, I thought it was logical, because he had not given the movement an ideology. He had not given the people the means to offset the military... It was an error not to arm the labor class."

She denounces the military for the persecutions, the torture, by which this timid society is converted into the most torturing of nations." Despite her public criticisms, she said she had never suffered any restrictions. "I am too notorious."

For her, the years of military pressures have given the Peronist movement the start of a coherence it lacked.

"But this is so difficult. Argentina is not coherent. It has a ferocious individualism, yet a pacific spirit, founded in the culture, that approaches cowardice. Argentines are possessed of an incredible lucidity and an absolute inability to work as a team; a fervent nationalism and a passion for destructive self-criticism."

Guido Di Tella, 41, economist, chairman of Di Tella Institute:

"As a student leader, Mr. Di Tella considered Mr. Peron a dictator and the leader of a phony labor movement. But now he sees the 77-year-old figure as 'a personal, charismatic Latin American Caudillo, not a European Fascist. Here the movement functions. It would not in England or the United States, but it does here."

"Peron contributed the integration of the labor class into the society. Not 20 countries have achieved this. It makes me think the future will be acceptable. Brazil, for example, has this problem of integrating labor."

"That there were aspects unnecessarily arbitrary in the Peron years, yes, there were—ideological indoctrination in the schools, enforced membership in the party... but today I see no risk at all that will repeat itself."

As do many observers, Mr. Di Tella foresees the movement "dividing into 100 parts" with Mr. Peron's death. But the main body will become a "labor party along British lines or something similar to the U.S. Democratic party."

Mario Amadeo, 61, professor, retired diplomat, politician: Mr. Amadeo represents a highly nationalistic, Catholic conservative strain in the Civic Front that has gathered around Peronism. Today, he says, "There is no fundamental reason to separate us, and there never was."

Indeed, he added, he voted for Mr. Peron in 1946. He did not, however, in 1951, and he went into active opposition when Mr. Peron split with the Catholic Church.

Mr. Amadeo became foreign minister in the military-led government that displaced Mr. Peron. He conducted Mr. Peron from the Paraguayan gunboat on which he had taken refuge in the Plate River to the Paraguayan Air Force plane that took him to exile.

"I joined that government in the belief that it would fulfill its announced policy of tolerance—'neither victors nor victims'."

When that approach was discarded, Mr. Amadeo left the government, returning, however, as ambassador to the United Nations under President Arturo Frondizi another later-day Peron enthusiast and ambassador to Brazil under the military government that took power in 1966 with General Onganía.

"When Onganía fell, I understood that we must cooperate with Peronism, because it had the forces to overcome divisions. The military, too, began to realize that it had to make its peace with the popular forces."

"One reason was to prevent these forces from moving over to Marxism. Peronism is not of Marxist origin, but there has been some infiltration." Mr. Amadeo said he remains faithful to the policy of "neither victors nor victims."

The six interviewed agreed that a principal factor in revising their appraisal of the Peron years was the performance of the regimes that followed him. As Mr. Oteiza said, "These have been extraordinarily inept governments."

All would accept Mr. Oteiza's conclusion, as well.

"Never before or since Peron has Argentina achieved such a measure of social justice."

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Can Kreisky Cope?

Austrian Economic Boom Breeds Social Tensions

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA (UPI)—Can Austria really afford to give \$650 in cash to every newlywed couple or, for that matter, to offer free textbooks and free streetcar rides to all students?

What is the price of well-being? Will the Socialist government be able to cope with a protracted economic boom that is still heating up and seems to be causing as many social tensions as does a depressed economy elsewhere? Can this little neutral country afford a controversy with Yugoslavia over a small ethnic minority that wants no more than road signs in its own language—a concession that the ethnic Germans of the Italian South Tyrol have long since obtained?

These are some of the questions asked here as a stretch of prosperous placidity comes to an end and as the government of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky faces new challenges.

After two and a half years as the head of the first all-Socialist administration in half a century, Mr. Kreisky seemed headed for serious difficulties last month. Anti-Yugoslav nationalists there probably were neo-Nazis among them—boozed and spat upon him when he intervened in the language dispute in Klagenfurt, the regional capital of Carinthia, a bulwark of socialism now as it had been a bulwark of Nazism before World War II.

The trade unions were flexing their considerable muscle, and Austrians were confronted with something they had almost forgotten—strike threats, if not actual strikes. Most ominous for Mr. Kreisky, Socialists voted down a few elections for shop stewards in factories.

Then, the chubby, dynamic chancellor, who is 61 years old, was stricken with a circulatory disturbance. Doctors kept him in a clinic for a few days and told him to take it easy, for a while at least.

In neighboring West Germany another Socialist, Chancellor Willy Brandt, a good friend of the Austrian leader, won parliamentary elections on Nov. 19. "This is the best medicine for Mr. Kreisky," one of his aides remarked.

Indeed, Mr. Brandt's victory seems to have given a psychological spur to the Socialists in Austria that was badly needed, even though the next nationwide elections are not to be held until 1975.

"The euphoria is back," an elderly Vienna official who is not a Socialist observed. "Kreisky is still very much in charge, and most Austrians trust that he will somehow be able to curb inflation and to straighten things out with Yugoslavia. There is just nobody in the opposition camp with Kreisky's charisma."

The official, who lived through the chronic economic crisis after World War I as well as Nazi domination and Vienna's dark days during World War II, says: "I've never seen anything like this buying spree going on right now. Everybody seems to have money and to be spending all he has on Christmas. We have our poor all right, but they are mostly pensioners and older people. They are invisible."

Recently leaders of all three parties in parliament went on television to urge the public not to buy "useless things for Christmas" and said: "If you do have to shop, do so thrifly."

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Bruno Kreisky

The government has just scored an important success by convincing organized labor and management to promise formally that they would not seek to change the wage-price structure in the next six months.

As for the Carinthian issue, Vienna's unexpected quarrel with Belgrade after a long period of amity, stems from a group of Slovenian-speaking Austrians, whose number is given as 30,000 to 70,000 in a population of 5 million.

Last July, parliament decided to enact, at last, a provision of the state treaty of 1955—the country's basic charter, guaranteed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—granting special rights to the Slovenian minority.

Road signs in German and Slovenian went up in some towns and villages in Carinthia where the population is ethnically mixed. Almost all the signs were torn down by motorized raiding parties. President Tito of Yugoslavia was prompted to speak of "Fascist elements" in Austria and Moscow warned against Austrian neo-Nazism.

"There is a lot of nationalistic feeling in Carinthia," an official asserted, "but there certainly is no structured neo-Nazi group."

A traveler encountered a Slovenian officeholder in Klagenfurt who condoned the action against the bilingual signs.

"There are plenty of people here who remember the invasions of Tito's partisan bands into Carinthia after the last war," he said. "Tito then laid claim to a part of our region, and many Carinthians fear now that the road signs in Slovenia may be just the first step toward reviving those old claims."

After Letter to Brandt, Reply

Strougal Becomes 'Hopeful' On Bonn-Prague Pact Soon

By John M. Goshko

PRAGUE (UPI)—Premier Ludomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia says that his personal intervention with Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has made him "hopeful" that the two countries will soon be able to end 34 years of hostility and establish normal relations.

In an interview, Mr. Strougal disclosed that Mr. Brandt had replied to a letter from him seeking to break the impasse in negotiations between Bonn and Prague.

"Mr. Brandt really sent us an answer," the premier said. "and I am not unsatisfied with his answer."

He declined to specify what was contained in the exchange, saying: "I think it the correct thing for our relations that neither side publishes the contents of the letters. I think that would make a more positive contribution than would making them public prematurely."

Mr. Strougal's words indicated that Czechoslovakia's government, headed by Gustav Husak, is now optimistic that a treaty with West Germany can be reached during the first half of 1973.

A Milestone

If so, it would be another milestone along the road to ending the cold war in Europe. Central to the developing atmosphere of détente has been Mr. Brandt's policy of seeking a reconciliation with the Soviet bloc.

He has succeeded in winning treaties to establish new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. Now, Czechoslovakia—another East European country that suffered Nazi aggression—is at center stage.

Without a Czechoslovak treaty, Bonn would find it difficult to move on to similar negotiations with two other members of the Soviet bloc, Hungary and Bulgaria. In addition, failure to formally resolve the differences between Bonn and Prague could cripple the movement toward a European security conference and negotiations on reducing military forces in Central Europe.

But for the last year, the negotiations have been in suspension because Bonn and Prague are unable to agree on how the proposed treaty should deal with the 1938 Munich Treaty, under which Hitler destroyed the Czechoslovak Republic.

Originally, the Czechoslovaks insisted that West Germany must accept that the Munich treaty was invalid from the beginning "together with all of its consequences." Otherwise, the Czechoslovaks said, there can be no peace with Bonn.

West Germany's position is that while the treaty was unjust, it did exist and cannot merely be wiped from international law. Bonn contends that it was in force from 1938 until March 1939, when Hitler abrogated the 1938 Munich Treaty, under which Hitler destroyed the Czechoslovak Republic.

"But," Mr. Strougal said, "this is our unilateral wish. The negotiations will be conducted by two sides, and there the realism of our wish will be verified."

"Mr. Brandt knows that we are prepared for negotiations. And I think also that the platform for negotiations is hopeful. I think it now is necessary to create the conditions for reaching concrete negotiations—that those who conduct these talks have the necessary room for maneuver, directives and goodwill and are empowered to come to an agreement. We must be that to reach an agreement is possible."

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The New York Times
A view of Republic Steel in Cleveland, back to life after dolomites.

After 2 Sluggish Years

Industrial America on the Move

By Michael C. Jensen

CLEVELAND, Ohio (UPI)—Five days a week, three shifts a day, the steelworkers are once again heading down roads leading into Cleveland's "Valley." There is a congestion of smoke-belching mills are operating full tilt to help meet the nation's swelling demand for steel.

By the thousands, workers who were laid off in 1971 have been called back to run the machines at the huge, dingy mills of Cleveland.

Industrial America is on the move again. And in no-nonsense, hard-hat cities like Detroit and Pittsburgh and Buffalo, lights are burning late as the nation's industrial giants emerge from two years of sluggishness.

Jim Phillips, a young Cleveland steel man who spent last Christmas on the unemployment rolls, leaned back from his console the other day and surveyed a stack of 35,000-pound slabs that were about to be transformed into gleaming coils of hot-rolled steel.

A year earlier, the lanky, 30-year-old father of two was scraping by on a weekly government dole of \$43, instead of the \$170

he customarily earns from the Republic Steel Co.

"I was really hurting," he recalls. "It's not easy when you have a mortgage to pay and kids to feed."

Reputation

The industrial slump has not been gentle, either, with the nation's reputation as a mighty maker of products. But, after being written off by some critics as a tired, uncompetitive behemoth, caring only about the growing sector of its economy that provides services rather than goods, the nation finally is seeing its heavy industry come to life after two years in the doldrums.

From Washington, statistics chronicling the beginning of an industrial comeback have come tumbling out in an impressive testimonial to the nation's improving economic health. Among the recent indicators, most of them comparing October figures with year-earlier levels, are these:

- New plant and equipment purchases for the first half of 1973 are projected by manufacturers at a rate 17 percent higher than in the first six months of this year.

The laggards so far in the industrial resurgence have been inventories and manufacturing employment, but even those trouble categories are beginning to show signs of improvement. Inventories were up 4.3 percent in October from year-earlier levels, and manufacturing employment rose by 3.5 percent.

The result of all these advances? Increasingly, the terms boom or boomer are being heard across the country as businessmen and economists alike proclaim the advent of what is expected to be a formidable advance in industrial output.

By Europe and Japan

U.S. Aircraft Industry Challenged

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON.—Fresh from one financial buffeting because of slowdowns in domestic business, the U.S. aerospace industry is about to run into new trouble, and the Nixon administration is in turmoil over what, if anything, it should do about it. Further government help in financing commercial aircraft prospects is one hotly debated possibility.

The trouble this time is coming from abroad. Governments in Europe and Japan are mustering their resources as never before to challenge traditional U.S. dominance in the production of commercial aircraft.

If present trends continue, according to a recent U.S. Commerce Department analysis, the U.S. share of worldwide aircraft sales could drop to 84 percent from the current 80 percent by 1980—a loss of more than \$1 billion a year in potential revenue.

Thousands of Jobs

Should that happen, industry and administration officials agree, it would mean losing thousands more of American jobs in an industry where employment has already been shaved nearly 40 percent from 1968's peak of 1.5 million.

Even worse, according to White House aide William Magruder, erosion of U.S. aerospace exports would threaten the nation's ability to finance the billions of dollars in oil, gas and other raw materials America is expected to have to import over the next decade. In 1971, the United States exported \$3.9 billion more in aircraft and parts than it imported—making the industry the nation's biggest single earner of foreign currencies.

Faced with these threats, the administration has taken some initial steps in recent months to bolster the aerospace industry.

It has pushed through, where possible, money for military aircraft projects with potential commercial applications.

It has quietly made small amounts of money available through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research projects that could be useful if the supersonic transport (SST) is revived.

And in one recent case—involving General Electric Co. and a French concern—it prevented some important new U.S. aircraft engine technology from becoming available to other nations.

But in the eyes of industry officials and some within the Nixon

administration, these efforts will be to no avail unless the government takes the big step of routinely providing aircraft companies with help in financing commercial projects.

That view has set off a debate within the government.

Proponents of such a move argue that the aerospace industry requires special treatment, because of its importance to national defense and to the nation's position in international commerce, on which many domestic jobs depend.

Whatever the merits of the arguments, any effort to funnel federal financing to the U.S. aerospace industry now is likely to run into political trouble.

In the weeks just before the election, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief adviser on domestic affairs, set hearts aflutter

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Consumer-Goods Exhibit Ends 11-Month Soviet Tour

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW (AP)—The most successful American road show ever to play the Soviet Union furled its flag last week and closed its doors behind the last of about two million visitors.

After an 11-month run in six Soviet cities, a tour that began in Tbilisi, Georgia on Jan. 24 and ended in Leningrad, "Research and Development, U.S.A." shut down to a public that never seemed to tire of seeing the material side of American life and bearing about the rest.

Exhibit director William Davis said by telephone from Leningrad: "They have shown immense interest in the things on display."

At the 18 exhibit stands, the crowds studied from an electric coffee pot to a tabletop computer, a princess telephone to a Lincoln Continental car.

The Russians who elbowed past the Apollo-10 command module to get in the front door didn't come just to look; they wanted conversation as well.

"How much does your father earn? Is that your car, little girl? How long do you have to wait to get one in America? If that tape recorder breaks, how long would it take to get it fixed? What's the compression ratio?"

There were 23 young Russian-speaking Americans on hand to give the answers.

Guides like Adrienne Hunig, a

Energy Crisis Now Seen as Threat in U.S.

Ecologists, Industry Blame Each Other

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP)—Economists say it's due to an unchecked rise in consumption, while sociologists blame too many people using too much electricity and driving too many automobiles.

Businessmen blame the ecologists who want to turn their backs on technology, whereas conservatives believe it's rooted in business irresponsibilities like the Santa Barbara oil spill, the sulfurizing of cities' air and the mass misuse of the countryside. The truth is that it's been brought on by all of these things, and that because these things, came without warning or outcry, the United States is in the throes of what is commonly called the energy crisis.

"It all reflects the higher aspirations of America, and the it's all come together at the same time," James R. Schlesinger, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said. "That's why it's a crisis."

Biggest Problem

The crisis is probably the biggest long-term problem facing the United States. So serious is the energy dilemma that the Republicans never brought it up and the Democrats never pressed them on it during the recent political campaign, either because there are no immediate answers to U.S. energy problems or because the answers are politically unacceptable.

Pessimists think the crisis has no solution, while optimists believe that it can only be solved by raising prices on oil, gas and electricity, by doubling or even tripling imports of oil and gas, by embarking on the largest domestic financing plan in U.S. history and by facing up to an endless string of unhappy compromises about the environment.

The U.S. population has doubled in the last 50 years, while energy use has grown almost four times, largely because of the automobile. Per capita electricity consumption doubled five times in that period, twice in the last 15 years.

"The last doubling is always the one that breaks the camel's back," former Federal Power Commission John O'Leary said, "and this is the one that's done it to us."

Ironically, the straw that really broke the camel's back is what Mr. O'Leary calls the "environmental crunch," a nationwide movement against polluted air and water so unforeseen that one of the nation's leading futurists wrote a book five years ago that barely mentioned the environment and never mentioned the movement.

Ecologists forced power companies to abandon scenic river and lake sites in more than 10 states and have caused more than 20 delays in the construction of nuclear power plants. The Hudson Institute's Herman Kahn has said that the electric power industry has failed to win an environmental court case anywhere in the United States in the last seven years, ever since conservatives blocked Edison's attempt to put a pumped storage plant into scenic Storm King on the Hudson River.

Rampant Disagreement

Disagreement runs rampant over the changes wrought by the environmental movement. Mr. Schlesinger believes the environmentalists focused the country's attention on the fuels crisis, while Mr. O'Leary (now with the AEC) and others think the ecologists have gone too far.

"My own view is... that we're

seeing an analogue to the over-

taking of the civil rights move-

ment by the extremists several

years ago," Mr. O'Leary said.

"This extremism could create a very sharp reaction if it causes a real energy shortage."

Despite their disruptive ways, ecologists have caused no shortage of energy in the United States so far. It's true they forced electric power companies in more than 30 U.S. cities to abandon coal for low-sulfur oil, but there's no shortage yet of plants to take the sulfur out of oil. Besides, public health authorities welcomed the change from coal, which caused the release of 9 million tons of sulfur oxides into the air as recently as 1970.

Other changes in energy ways would be just as welcome, like a halt to energy waste. By one estimate, the U.S. wastes 25 percent of the energy it produces.

Mr. Davis, who is on the payroll of the U.S. Information Agency, said: "We think the truth about America is sufficient."

In every crowd there were the

watchful people in overcoats who

never seemed to join the flow

out the door when a new batch

of spectators came in.

Miss Hwang said that in Leningrad a couple of weeks ago she

almost asked one of the plain-

clothes policemen: "Aren't you

hot in that big coat? If you're

going to stay, why not take it

off?"

Once, a male visitor almost

shouted: "What do you think of

the way we treat Jews in the

Soviet Union? Do you have to

pay a tax to leave America?"

A couple of the watchful men

strong-armed him outside and

disappeared with him in an un-

marked car.

Asked to sum up, Mr. Davis said

the exhibit had done what it was

supposed to: "Stimulate interest

in the kind of society and econ-

omy that is capable of producing

such consumer goods."

Vote by Groups in Presidential Elections Since 1952

(Based on Gallup Poll survey data)

	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972						
	Stev. %	Ike %	Stev. %	Ike %	JFK %	Nixon %	Gold. %	HHH %	Nixon %	Wallace %	McG. %	Nixon %
NATIONAL	44.6	55.4	42.2	57.8	50.1	49.9	61.3	38.7	43.0	43.4	13.6	35
Men	47	53	45	55	52	48	60	41	42	43	16	37
Women	42	53	39	61	49	51	52	38	45	42	12	32
White	43	57	41	58	49	51	57	41	47	45	15	37
Non-white	79	21	51	29	33	22	24	6	85	12	3	63
College	34	66	31	31	33	31	32	37	37	34	14	66
High School	45	55	42	58	53	48	51	38	43	41	15	51
Grade School	52	48	50	50	55	45	58	34	53	33	15	60
Prof. & Business	36	64	32	68	42	58	54	46	34	10	31	64
White Collar	40	60	37	63	48	52	57	43	41	12	12	51
Manual	55	45	50	50	50	50	51	48	35	15	15	43
Under 30 years	51	49	43	57	54	54	54	47	38	15	15	52
30-49 years	47	53	45	55	44	46	46	51	41	15	15	54
50 years & older	33	61	39									

Perspective on Apollo

Project Apollo will belong to history when astronauts Cernan, Schmitt and Evans splash down in the Pacific on Tuesday. If all goes well, the most difficult and most expensive feat of exploration in history will then have come to a brilliant conclusion. The quarter-million-mile cosmic gulf between the earth and the moon has now been successfully traversed repeatedly.

The first dozen men ever to land on the moon have walked and ridden on different parts of the lunar surface, collected hundreds of pounds of rocks which have been returned to earth, planted instruments on the moon which will go on recording conditions there for years to come, and demonstrated that human beings can live and work on another planet for indefinitely long periods.

For thousands of years men yearned to visit the moon and dismissed such thoughts as hopeless fantasy. Now what were yesterday's romantic dreams are today's humdrum facts; and generations of schoolchildren to come will learn about Neil Armstrong along with Christopher Columbus and Marco Polo.

When President Kennedy set the lunar goal before the nation, this country had not yet suffered the trauma of Vietnam. Such concepts as the welfare crisis, black power, women's lib had not yet entered the national vocabulary. In those far-off days many thought of the United States as an affluent society which had become lazy and degenerate, which had lost a sense of purpose and needed new goals to give it direction and meaning.

With what now seems like incredible naivete, Nikita Khrushchev's boasts about defeating the United States economically and scientifically were taken seriously, while many feared that Fidel Castro would soon dominate Latin America. It was against this mixed background of exasperation and apprehension that President Kennedy sounded the call to the moon and found enormous

response in Congress and among the American people.

In today's United States, cold war enthusiasm has long since been chilled by Vietnam, while the emptiness of Khrushchev's boasts has long since been understood—in Moscow as well as here. The Castro threat today is thought of in minuscule terms, while most people believe the nation's future to be more endangered by poverty, by racial and ethnic antagonisms and by other internal problems than by external tensions and threats.

Standards of living, of education and of length of life are higher than ever, but expectations have exceeded achievements, producing dissatisfaction that has induced many to view the expenditures on Apollo as "waste" which could better have been used for more mundane purposes.

But there is another side to that picture.

It can well be argued that in carrying toward the Apollo project, this country attained one of its finest hours. In a spirit of peace and selflessness, in an atmosphere of complete openness, the United States has blazed the trail to the planets and the stars. The astronauts who went to the moon were seeking knowledge, not gold or slaves or other wealth. They went there consciously as representatives of all mankind, not as imperialists seeking to bring the moon under the Stars and Stripes. What they learned has been made available to all peoples and all nations without any request for a quid pro quo.

In the atmosphere created by Project Apollo—with its constant reminder that what unites men is stronger than what divides them—it was easier to reduce cold war tensions, to end the original space race, and to begin genuine international collaboration in cosmic exploration. Project Apollo has helped consecrate the moon and space to the cause of peace and cooperation among all men. This has been a glorious adventure in whose successful outcome the people of America and of the world can properly take pride.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bolstering Allied Unity

Two developments at the recent meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers in Brussels deserved more attention than they received in this country. In a letter to the gathering, President Nixon promised that the United States would keep its 300,000 troops in Europe if the other allies maintained and improved their forces. And the 10 nations making up the "Eurogroup" within NATO promised to increase defense budgets by \$1.5 billion over-all for 1973.

It was the third straight year that "Eurogroup," acutely aware of the charges on Capitol Hill that the European allies are not carrying their fair share of the common defense burden, had announced substantial boosts in military spending. The latest increase will push the aggregate defense budgets of the 10 above \$23 billion, an increase of 6.8 percent over 1972.

By cooperating with each other for the development and procurement of new weapons, the 10 governments may lay a basis for future defense integration inside an enlarged European community. The immediate aim of the 10 when they organized in 1968, however, was to head off a unilateral reduction of American forces in Europe by demonstrating

their willingness to improve their own contributions to NATO. President Nixon's reassurance constituted a recognition of their efforts as well as a warning that they should persist.

There is nothing sacred about the American force level of 300,000. In fact, it represents substantial but gradual cuts over a period of several years. But allied morale and unity would take a hard knock and the chances of making progress on mutual and balanced East-West force reductions in Europe might be severely damaged if the United States appeared determined to pull out no matter what happened.

The NATO allies are among 34 nations already participating in preliminary talks in Helsinki to prepare a European conference on security and cooperation for next summer. Preparatory talks will begin in Geneva late in January for a more limited—and much more difficult—negotiations with the Soviet Union and its partners on the question of mutual and balanced force reductions. Prospects for both negotiations have been enhanced by the display of allied unity in Brussels.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America's New Voice

During four years as director of the U.S. Information Agency Frank J. Shakespeare Jr. has irritated foreigners, demoralized old agency hands and embarrassed American diplomacy with his stridently propagandistic hardline approach to the presentation of American policy abroad.

President Nixon's choice of another highly partisan ex-aide to replace Mr. Shakespeare does not encourage hope for a more balanced and restrained presentation of U.S. views in the future. As a one-time newspaperman and news magazine executive, James Keogh has

experience and talent that could be useful in the nation's top information post. But the former White House speech-writer's public comments reflect an attitude and a misunderstanding of the role of a free press that could prove disastrous in his new job.

It is time the United States lowered its voice as well as its profile. Mr. Keogh will have to re-examine his own views, as well as the policies of the agency he has been chosen to head if the multifaceted Voice of America is to regain respect in a turned-off world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Its Communist Party

The French Communists... admit that there have been errors in Eastern Europe, but assert that France will be spared these because of its democratic and parliamentary traditions, its strong and well-organized labor movement, etc. Yet all these advantages were enjoyed by Czechoslovakia in 1948 and it was not spared.

In the last resort, the problem is perhaps

less that of the French Communists' sincerity than of their willingness or ability to analyze the logic of their own system. If they were insincere, they presumably would not mind what they said about the situation in Eastern Europe. As it is, the fact that they persist in describing the regimes of Eastern Europe as democratic leads one to maintain serious doubts about their own conceptions of democracy.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

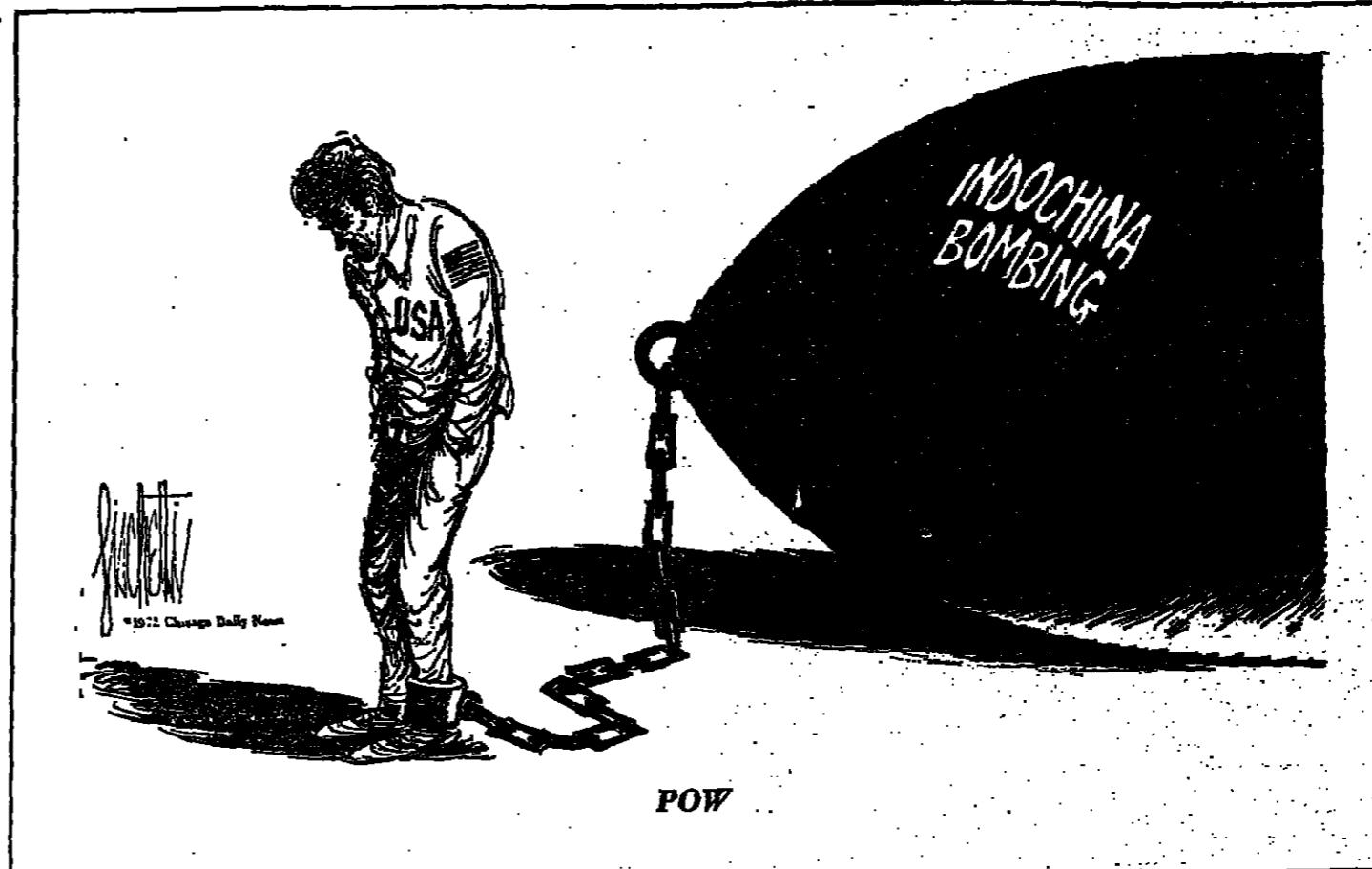
December 18, 1897

MUNICH—The city is wild with enthusiasm tonight over a fascist demonstration organized by Herr Hitler and his followers. Thousands of "storm troopers" arrived by train from all over Bavaria. Warlike speeches and demonstrations have been held without restraint. They formed into well-drilled units and marched to the giant beer hall, the Hofbräuhaus. The Bavarian fascists showed their flag for the first time, a blood-red ground with a mystical black swastika on a white circle.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1922

MUNICH—The city is wild with enthusiasm tonight over a fascist demonstration organized by Herr Hitler and his followers. Thousands of "storm troopers" arrived by train from all over Bavaria. Warlike speeches and demonstrations have been held without restraint. They formed into well-drilled units and marched to the giant beer hall, the Hofbräuhaus. The Bavarian fascists showed their flag for the first time, a blood-red ground with a mystical black swastika on a white circle.



Jean Monnet on the Coming Year

By James Reston

HOUJARAY, France.—The other day, when Henry Kissinger was in Paris, he had a talk about the money, trade and security problems of the United States and Europe with Jean Monnet. Ever since Colonel House and Harry Hopkins, White House aides, have been turning to him for help, and while they don't always take his advice, he always has something sensible to say.

Monnet is now 84, still going to his office every day at 83 Avenue Foch, still living in his thatched-roof cottage here at Houjarray in the rolling countryside west of Paris, still taking his daily walks in the Forest of Rambouillet, and still looking patiently and optimistically toward the future.

The problems of the nations change, but Monnet's approach to them seldom varies. You have to define the problems carefully, he says, and then work away at them one at a time. You can't settle everything all at once.

Problems

There are, he thinks, now all sorts of problems to be discussed, with the growth of the European Common Market, the emergence of Japan and China, and the changing relations between East and West Europe and between the nations of the Middle East.

These include international monetary and trade reform, the rise of protectionism, the reconstruction of Western European defense, and complex problems of regulating the multinational corporations.

The first thing, he suggests, is to talk about these things together and not separately. He would like to see established at once a small group of no more than eight men or women, four from the United States and four from the expanding European community, to define these problems and identify "the common interests."

You have to "mend before you can construct," he says. There is still a fear among many people in Europe that the United States and the Soviet Union will try to organize the emerging new world order primarily in their own interests—"have another Yalta Conference," excluding some of the principal powers.

Confidence cannot be built on the spirit of domination, he insists, but only on the basis of equality between the United States, the Soviet Union and the Common Market countries. If common interests are not clearly identified, there will be no effective

common action. For all these problems are interdependent, and no single action by any one country, but only common action by the principal countries, can avoid serious misunderstanding in the fields of money, trade and military security.

You don't defend a nation, Monnet says, you defend a civilization. The United States and Europe have a common heritage and common ways of approaching individual liberty and commercial dealing. Therefore, while recognizing the emergence of Japan as the third most powerful economic nation, he would have the United States and Europe begin the discussion together and coordinate with Japan later.

Also, Britain will not be in the Common Market until next month and it is still difficult for the West Europeans to reach common policies and speak with a single coherent voice.

Common Policies

Monnet recognizes that this will be difficult, for United States official attitudes to the enlarged Common Market have become more reserved as competition from it has increased.

Also, Britain will not be in the Common Market until next month and it is still difficult for the West Europeans to begin the discussion together and coordinate with Japan later.

Also, while he expects Presi-

dent Nixon to visit Europe sometime after Inauguration Day, and have bilateral conversations with other heads of government, Monnet's hope is that questions that affect all the Common Market countries will be discussed with the representatives of the new European organization.

Common Policies

Nevertheless, Jean Monnet is not deterred by the difficulties of the moment any more than he was when he began the Common Market idea with the Coal and Steel Community a generation ago.

After a long walk through the Forest of Rambouillet, his cheeks are red as red as his grandson's and his eyes as bright. He wonders why the Kissingers still come to see him since, he observes with a smile, "I always say the same thing," which is true. But what he says is the simple wisdom of a long and disciplined life of careful observation, and he will be back in Washington early in the new year applying it again to the problems of 1973 and beyond.

Favors Penalties

Inasmuch as we all assume that the intention of the Watergates was not larceny in the strict sense of the term, one reaches for the context of the episode. Understand, I favor the application of the relevant penalties. But even as one believes in enforcing the law, say, when it prescribes six months or a year for pot-smoking, the context of the crime necessarily affects the judgment of the sentencing magistrate, and should. It is in this connection that one notices, with more than mere amusement, a feature story in the Village Voice, concerning one Dick Tuck.

"Tuck and his antics were shelved after Watergate," is one of the headline-insets in the article describing the "supreme humorist of American politics." It appears that Mr. Tuck has made a profession of interfering in Republican politics for very nearly 20 years, but when George McGovern decided to make a big issue over Watergate, it was thought wise to discreetly bench Tuck, and accordingly he was whisked away, to Spain, or somewhere.

You see, Dick Tuck has been an employee of the Democrats for many years, and his running assignment is to embarrass Republicans by any means. He specializes in glorious improvisations, which are no doubt more damaging to Republicans than any conversation the Watergates might have tapped over the telephone of Lawrence O'Brien could have been damaging to Democrats.

At Miami Beach in 1968, for instance, Mr. Tuck arranged for a long line of banner-carrying demonstrators to move enthusiastically around the hotel in which Mr. Nixon was quartered, bearing the sign, simply, "Nixon's The One." So far so good! So far so good. But everyone carrying such a sign was Negro female in advanced pregnancy. Tuck was delighted. So, one assumes, were his Democratic employers. So are we all, let's face it.

Derailed Goldwater

Four years earlier, Tuck punctuated Goldwater's campaign train, and foisted a young lady, who posed as a free-lance magazine writer, into the proceedings, which young lady proceeded to do everything possible to disconcert the Goldwater operation, including the sudden departure of the train seconds after Goldwater had begun to address an audience. The engineer had taken the signal of an impostor conductor who looked exactly like Dick Tuck.

If I were a member of the jury, I don't know what I would do to Dick Tuck, if ever the Democrats permit him to sneak back to the United States. Tuck and his exploits, which included direct and indirect eavesdropping of Republican councils, were the joke of many who now put on their hanging robes and drop by countenance, as they pass the word Watergate through their chaste lips. Please write to Sen. Kennedy, who is supposed to lead the investigation into Watergate, and ask him to subpoena good old Dick Tuck. If he can find him.

Pompidou I—As a European

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—President Georges Pompidou can be viewed from three angles: as a European, as a Frenchman and as a politician. While these approaches should be taken together as a whole, it is the first that probably holds the most historic interest.

Some traditional Gaullists criticize Pompidou for being too "European" since he withdrew De Gaulle's veto of British admission to the Common Market. Others criticize him for being insufficiently "European." He prefers to regard himself as a realist.

On the one hand he considers it necessary for the European community to assert itself sufficiently to prevent any super-power deal tending to divide the world into spheres of interest or neutralizing this continent. On the other hand, he doesn't believe any true "European" policy yet exists.

Accord Denied

He accepts the fact that both Washington and Moscow deny intention of such a private accord and he is not skeptical about their avowed intentions. What concerns him is that development of such neutrality might gradually come about by happenstance. That would produce not only disaster here, but a major loss for the United States and a huge gain for the Soviet Union.

But the European community is not yet in a position to express

its views effectively. Despite the Common Market's enlargement, no real "European" policy based on those of France and Britain cannot even be contemplated for years. The British are still tied to the United States by accords requiring observance of American secrets. And the West Germans prefer sheltering under an American nuclear umbrella rather than a smaller Anglo-French umbrella.

Pompidou concludes France must make its own military preparations. This country's defense budget in 1973 will therefore see a sizable increase. Moreover, Paris resolutely opposes all thought of reducing allied strength in Europe.

It dislikes any idea of a mutual and balanced force reduction. While Paris does endorse the proposed European security conference, it doesn't consider political detente should hinder development of Western defense, it hasn't hindered development of Eastern defense.

Such caution shouldn't indicate any alarm about the prospects of peace. The more immediate major problems are economic. Thus, Pompidou acknowledges that unless inflation is curbed, a serious crisis is inevitable. The real value of money cannot be allowed to decline 6 or 7 percent annually.

Rate for Sterling

One step that should help ease monetary problems would be establishment of a fixed parity rate for the pound sterling before Britain enters the European community on Jan. 1. That would be "normal" although it isn't sure it will be done. But the forthcoming trade and money talks between the Europeans and Americans are paramount.

The tentative accord worked out in the Azores between Pompidou and Nixon was a practical success, although differences in viewpoint continue. The United States has done well. The dollar is no longer disputed and foreign transactions are calculated in its terms.

But this is provisional. There will have to be a definitive transatlantic accord within two or three years. Each side will have to accept certain modalities. And as a monumental by-product of these negotiations, a far more coherent "Europe" might emerge.

—F.A.M.

Pamplona, Spain.

—F.A.M.

Eurobonds

Competition Forcing Cuts On Dollar Commission Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI)—"No, no, a thousand times no!" walls an American banker, who admits that his protest will not halt the arrival of negotiated commission rates for selling bonds on the international market.

To a Continental banker, however, revising the commission structure is greeted as a sign that the Eurobond market has come of age.

At stake is a healthy chunk of the \$125 billion that some 150 banks divided (not very equally) among themselves for having sold a record \$5 billion worth of Eurobonds this year. While this is good enough reason to work up a sweat, the dispute over commissions ties in with a more fundamental change apparently under way—one working to the detriment of U.S. investment and U.K. merchant banks and to the advantage of the Continental giants which function as both commercial and investment banks and have a large captive clientele.

Morgan & Cie. International, for example, which was in second place in 1971 with issues managed and co-managed, failed to make this year's top 10 on the scores compiled by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and S.G. Warburg & Co.

Only White, Weld among the U.S.-based houses remains in the select group while Lehman Brothers and Smith, Barney and Kuhn, Loeb long since preceded Morgan to the lower ranks. Only two U.K. merchant banks—Warburg and N.M. Rothschild—made the 1972 list.

The name of the game here is increasingly called "placing power." This means that if you happen to be Union Bank of Switzerland and can guarantee that 10 percent or more of any Eurobond

issue can be placed with UBS clients—if UBS is in the group of banks managing the issue—then UBS will be invited to join the managing group of a large number of issues.

It is also becoming apparent that banks with big placing power are leading the trend toward negotiated commission rates since they are assured, with their large placing power, of hefty commissions in any case. And if by cutting commissions the bank wins a new corporate customer to its commercial banking operation, the money lost by shaving the commission rate may be made up elsewhere.

Traditionally, dollar-denominated Eurobonds have been marketed with a 2.5 percent commission for the bankers—with managers of an issue getting 0.5 percent; underwriters, 0.5 percent, and members of the selling group, 1.5 percent. Often, one bank can fill all three roles.

This fall, the European Investment Bank blew the whistle on the fact that underwriters in this market have never been asked to swallow an issue to which the bank had refused to subscribe and thus should not be rewarded with a 0.5 percent commission for a risk they were not assuming.

In the EIB issue, the managers and underwriters were the same few banks, dividing in all a 0.5 percent commission (instead of the more usual 1 percent). This 2 percent system was repeated by the EIB last month.

Two private placements employed the same technique, one for the European Coal and Steel Community and last week for the Swedish Investment Bank (\$15 million of 15-year bonds issued at par with a 7 1/2 percent coupon). Now on offer is a \$50-million

Economic Indicators			
WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
Latest	Week	Prev. Week	1971
Dec. 9	131.4	128.5	106.5
Commodity index			
"Currency in circ."	\$65,474,000	\$65,520,000	\$61,040,000
"Total Loans".....	\$91,000,000	\$91,401,000	\$85,248,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	2,730,000	2,690,000	1,958,000
Auto. prod. (cars).....	214,459	215,352	178,731
Dairy prod. (bbls).....	5,538,000	5,544,000	5,239,545
Freight car loadings.....	516,223	556,139	483,545
"Elec. Pur. Inv.-hr".....	35,802,000	34,816,000	31,735,000
Business failures.....	204	196	178

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1971
Employed.....	82,331,000	\$82,432,000	\$80,026,000
Unemployed.....	4,506,000	4,744,000	5,086,000
Industrial production.....	118.7	113.7	106.3
"Personal Income".....	\$862,000,000	\$841,500,000	\$874,800,000
"Money supply".....	\$242,400,000	\$241,500,000	\$227,700,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	126.6	126.2	122.4
Construction Contracts.....	171	187	137
"Mfrs. Inventories".....	\$108,603,000	\$105,441,000	\$101,736,000
"Exports".....	\$4,384,000	\$4,157,000	\$2,707,000
"Imports".....	\$77,769,000	\$84,707,000	\$3,522,000
"000 omitted. *Figures subject to revision by source.			
**Revised.			

Commodity index, based on 1967=100; the consumer price index, based on 1967=100; and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's monthly index of 1967=100. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Issue for ENI, Italy's state-owned hydrocarbons agency. The commissions here are being shaved to 2 percent also, but by quarter-point cuts in the amount paid to the management group and the selling group. The latest cut has set much for flying, with a number of bankers charging that the selling-group commission should be the last thing to be tampered with, given the wide geographic

spread of this market and the key role performed by the banks in selling bonds to their clients.

Bankers are very sensitive to charges of rate cutting and insist that the few cases where commissions have been shaved were been exempt from controls or, alternatively, abolition of the whole mechanism in the interest of "achieving equity," as George Meany put it.

It will require some hard decisions in Washington, which are

Phase 3 in Wage-Price Stabilization Is Coming And Hard Decisions on Its Shape Are Needed

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Sooner than expected—but not surprisingly—President Nixon let it be known last week that he intends to seek congressional extension of the economic-controls program beyond its scheduled expiration date next spring.

Upon that announcement, typically, there was a mild round of applause in the business and economic world and some hooting in the ranks of labor.

What the President did not indicate, however, is the nature of the program that he would like to keep as Phase Three of the wage-price stabilization effort. That, of course, is crucial for any meaningful assessment of the nation's continuing battle to halt excessive inflation.

Perhaps there is no firm commitment on that score in the administration now. It may well evolve from developments in the economy itself over the next few months or from the administration's current discussions with various interested factions on their recommendations for revisions and modifications of the present controls mechanism, which has been in place for more than a year.

Diversity Expected

With so many special interests involved, the suggestions are bound to be quite diverse and, to some extent, contradictory. Business, in general, would like to see Washington progressively release its tight grip on the marketplace, while labor prefers either inclusion of some areas that have been exempt from controls or, alternatively, abolition of the whole mechanism in the interest of "achieving equity," as George Meany put it.

It will require some hard decisions in Washington, which are

certain to win less than unanimous endorsement. But it appears to most independent observers that some form of incomes policy must be clearly maintained for psychological and political reasons, if not for economic ones.

Just as is retrospective, the Phase One and Phase Two programs were needed and quite effective in dampening inflationary expectations in business, labor and public circles. Even many of those who oppose controls of philosophical grounds now admit much longer and more advanced want them ended before 1974 in the interest of greater efficiency in the free market.

There would be even less support for the proposal to extend controls if the action were not confined, as it is, with a heavy

round of wage bargaining next year.

In contrast to the last year, when wage contract negotiations were relatively light, the coming 12 months will see contract-reopening discussions in a long list of key industries, such as autos, metals, communications and transportation, involving some 5,000,000 workers, or about 40 percent of all people under labor contracts.

Indeed, the controls program

should be more limited in the next phase, continuing a trend that started shortly after the program itself began with the 90-day wage-price freeze in Aug. 13, 1971. At first, about 11 percent of the economy was exempted from controls but, gradually, many workers and businesses were released from their restrictions.

It seems appropriate to many economic observers to confine the next stage of controls only to the largest corporations and labor unions—which exercise such great influence on the general course of prices and wages, perhaps reducing then allowed levels of increases—but that may be impractical and inequitable.

Relax the Pinch

It also seems advisable to relax the pinch on profit margins by designating additional base years for corporations to determine allowable margins and to resist the pressures to impose ceilings on interest rates.

Labor could hardly be mollified by such a program but some of labor's resistance might be eliminated if, at the same time, the Nixon administration was able to institute some program to reduce soaring prices in the food area and succeeded in its "moderation" campaign to limit the rise in interest rates and prevent

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market this week took a beating as declines outnumbered advances by a wide margin in moderate trading.

Factors weakening the market included profit-taking and some selling for tax-loss purposes as well as investor disappointment over the lack of any Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Despite the week's decline in prices, many brokerage firms remained optimistic over the market's potential. One broker commented that "the market continues to correct an overbought condition and should soon move upward again."

The depressed tone of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which finished the week at 26.53, down 0.25 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 19,808,710 shares from 24,304,000 shares the week before. A total of 76 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week compared with the same number in the preceding week.

One of the better movers on the exchange was Pittsburgh-Des

Moines Steel, which advanced 7 3/8 to 37 1/8. There was no corporate news to account for the gain.

A big loser was Giant Stores, which tumbled 8 1/3 to 37 1/8. The company reported a loss in the October quarter against a profit of 12 cents a share a year earlier.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Hughes Tool tacked on 6 points and closed at 39 7/8 in heavy trading. The company went public a little over a week ago at \$30 a share.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg.

Net High Low Last Chg.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 8) commissions on the medium-term bank loan business may hit this market. The fact that money looking for investment opportunities is plentiful (and continually fed by massive deficits in the U.S. balance of payments), of course helps to make it very much a borrowers' market—for now.

Some bankers, including the one whose wall opened this account, believe that the credit standing of borrowers gets sufficient recognition by the coupon and pricing on the bonds they issue and that the special nature of this market—the geographic spread, the need to actually sell a higher return than is available on domestic bonds, and for insurance companies, the ENI bonds can be counted as reserve assets.

Others see it as a sign of efficiency that the business can be done at the lowest possible cost and an assurance of the bright prospects for the market.

While it remains to be seen who is squeezed how much, it is clear that the squeeze is on. As White, Weld's Stanley M. Yassukovich told a bond conference in London last week, "the current syndicate structure is not satisfactory." The reforms he outlined included issues underwritten solely by an expanded group of managers (as in the EIB issues). While ruling out the likelihood of competitive bidding for bonds (as done in New York), he noted that "current developments imply different treatment for different borrowers. Certain issues will require special handling while a

Form Sought For Phase 3 Of U.S. Curbs

Nixon's Request Omitted Any Details

(Continued from Page 8) increases in rates of mortgages and other consumer loans.

What should be done—or could be done—to curb the rise in food prices is probably the most nettling problem facing the administration. Government policies, regulations, practices and farm-support programs themselves are largely responsible for much of the inflation in the cost of food, but, politically, it is probably not realistic to expect much change in that area.

Food Prices High

Although the overall level of inflation, as measured by consumer price and the price deflator in the gross national product, has clearly and decisively declined in the last two years, the fact is not obvious to the general public for the simple reason that the cost of food is still so large, and so significant in every family budget.

Food, of course, looms larger in the expenses of lower-income groups and, therefore, an effort to reduce its cost ought to be given much greater attention in Washington.

Black Market Possible

Efforts to curb the inflation in farm product prices through price controls might bring more severe problems than the disease—shortages, black markets and rationing.

Slips From a Peak

Last Monday, the stock market ascended to a new peak, then dropped back down the slope to rest. Prices, after all, had climbed so fast since mid-October that they were entitled to sink back for a while.

On Monday the Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 1,056.27, its record high, and more than 12 percent above its level in mid-October when its impressive rise began prompted by the prospects for peace in Vietnam, the re-election of President Nixon and continued economic expansion.

Last week, the prospects for peace seemed to waver as talks in Paris ended without reaching a settlement. Furthermore, stock traders—living up to the cliché that "It's what you keep that counts"—stepped up their orders to sell stock to take advantage of the fall's two-month advance.

As a result, stock prices declined Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and then muddled through Friday with more issues down than up and all the market averages showing small gains.

Airline stocks dropped sharply, partly because a rate conference in Switzerland collapsed and raised the prospect of a rate war after Feb. 1. Pan American World Airways common, which dropped 1/4 to 9 1/2, was also adversely affected by the disclosure that a proposed \$75-million offering of convertible debentures, if not completed successfully, could cause the company financial difficulty.

Plunge by Xerox

Xerox fell 5 2/4 to 149 3/4 on heavy volume after the Federal Trade Commission announced that it planned to issue a complaint charging the company with monopolizing the office-copier field through unfair marketing and patent practices.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week fell to 8,039,040 shares from 9,486,000 shares the week before. The most heavily traded issue was American Telephone & Telegraph, with 334,400 shares changing hands as the stock closed at 52 3/8, up 7 7/8. Next in volume was Gulf Oil, with 918,600 shares sold as the stock climbed 1/4 to close at 26 1/2.

In trading among 1,797 issues, there were 583 advances and 1,204 declines, with 182 issues unchanged. New highs for the year totaled 170 and new lows 43.

On the American Stock Exchange, volume was at 19,809,710 shares with trading in 1,363 issues. There were 309 advances, 571 declines and 183 stocks unchanged. New highs totaled 53 and new lows 83.

In the credit markets, meanwhile, interest rates moved higher last week and bond prices declined. Short-term interest rates rose partly because corporations needed money to pay taxes to the federal government and dividends to their shareholders on Dec. 15—a big day for such payments.

Bond yields moved up slightly as investors argued that the expanding economy signals increased long-term borrowing. High-grade utility bonds, for example, yielded 7.35 percent last Friday, up from 7.30 percent a week earlier.

Fighter Loses Weight Battle—and Others

MONTERRERY, Mexico, Dec. 17 (AP)—Challenger José Legra got what he came for—the World Boxing Council version of the featherweight boxing title—while the promoter got a headache, and the champion got embarrassed, fined and knocked down 10 times.

Last night's title fight in Monterrey was one for the record books. Clemente Sanchez, a hometown boy, had the crown until he stepped on the scales yesterday morning. The referee stopped three pounds over the 126 pound featherweight limit and Sanchez lost his title right there in his first defense. The Ring Record Book listed only two champs who lost the title on the scales—in 1925 and 1938.

The fight went on but a "blue norther" whipped into town and sent temperatures lower than Sanchez's spirits. The cold, combined with apathy after the fans learned what happened on the scales, cut deeply into the gate and left the promoter's pocketbook flatter than a tortilla.

Sanchez did prove a point. He refused to accept a boxing commission order that he shave his bushy beard before fighting.

The point got him a \$400 fine.

of 128 fights, Sanchez hit the canvas 10 times before the referee mercifully stopped the bout midway through the 10th round. Only four other times in boxing history, according to the Ring Record Book, has a fighter been downed 10 or more times in a world title match. Had Sanchez won the fight, the title would have been declared vacated.

Legra tried to live up to his prediction of an early knockout. He decked Sanchez twice in the first round, three times in the second, took a breather until knocking him down again in the sixth, four times in the ninth and once in the tenth.

"I hope this proves to everyone in Mexico that I am the best," Legra said. "Maybe there is a Mexican who can beat me but I don't know him. Now I am taking the title away from Mexico and back to Spain. Long live Spain," he shouted after the bout.

Sanchez did prove a point. He refused to accept a boxing commission order that he shave his bushy beard before fighting.

The point got him a \$400 fine.

Knicks' Reserve Does Job Against Bulls

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Dave DeBuschere scored 27 points and Walt Frazier added 21 last night, but it was Phil Jackson who sparked the New York Knicks to a 97-83 victory over Chicago.

Jackson replaced Bill Bradley, who got into early foul trouble and the 6-8 forward went on to score 16 points in the game, 12 in the second quarter.

Jackson's hook shot with 1 minute, 42 seconds left in the first quarter gave the Knicks a 2-21 lead, which they never lost, and they went on to their 18th victory in 18 games at home.

Braves 126, 76ers 123

Bob Kaufman, rookie Bob Adoo and Elmore Smith combined for 86 points to lead Buffalo to a 126-103 victory over Philadelphia.

Kaufman topped all scorers with 32 points. Smith dominated both backboards and collected 18 rebounds plus 25

point play and Mike Newlin contributed two baskets and Houston pulled away.

Hawks 100, Cavaliers 94

At Atlanta, Jim Washington's jump shot broke a tie with 3:38 to play and the Hawks went on to a 100-94 victory over Cleveland. Neither team ever led by more than six points in the game.

Braves 126, 76ers 123

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Celtics 123, Trail Blazers 116

Boston, leading by as many as 20 points in the second half, held on to beat Portland, 123-116, for its fifth straight victory.

Rockets 123, Pistons 112

At Detroit, Artis Gilmore and Elmore Smith combined for 55 points to lead Buffalo to its ninth victory of the season and fourth in five games against Philadelphia.

Bullets 105, Warriors 99

Scoring a personal season-high total of 33 points, Elvin Hayes led Baltimore to a 105-99 victory over Golden State at home.

Celtics 123, Trail Blazers 116

Boston, leading by as many as 20 points in the second half, held on to beat Portland, 123-116, for its fifth straight victory.

Colts 117, Rockets 118

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels, led by Dan Issel's 38 points, came from behind last night to beat the Denver Rockets, 117-110.

Denver 120, Hawks 116

At Atlanta, Artis Gilmore and Elmore Smith combined for 55 points to lead Buffalo to its ninth victory of the season and fourth in five games against Philadelphia.

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Money Problems Still Plague The Grand Prix

PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP)—World championship auto racing will be open to several types of single-seater race cars next year if the current money crisis in the sport is not solved, it was announced here yesterday.

As a result, stock prices declined Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and then muddled through Friday with more issues down than up and all the market averages showing small gains.

Airlines 123, Trail Blazers 116

At Indianapolis, the Pacers cut short a Memphis comeback to win, 125-120, and maintained their master over the TAMS who have not beaten the Pacers in 14 straight games.

George McGinnis led Indiana with 30 points and Mel Daniels tallied 27.

Pacers 125, TAMS 120

At Indianapolis, the Pacers cut short a Memphis comeback to win, 125-120, and maintained their master over the TAMS who have not beaten the Pacers in 14 straight games.

Friars 125, Los Angeles 98

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Indiana 21, Friars 19

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Indiana 2



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's re-raise in the diamond auction can be interpreted as an invitation to bid game, or a mild pre-emptive action aimed at keeping the opposition out of the bidding.

Both actions have something to recommend them. In a minor suit, the pre-emptive re-raise, which partner must pass, is advantageous since it is quite likely that the opponents would locate a sound major-suit contract at the two-level if given the opportunity. For this reason, many players regard the re-raise as invitational in a major, but weak in a minor.

However, because of the ambiguity, an experienced player would avoid the re-raise altogether with an unfamiliar partner. He would bid a new suit if he wished to invite game, and pass when he could re-raise preemptively.

In this case, South's re-raise to three hearts was a game invitation by partnership agreement. Although South was not justified in moving toward game since the

diamond king was of dubious value, North happened to have a super-maximum for his raise to two hearts. Nevertheless, the game was a poor proposition.

The declarer began well by allowing West to win the first trick with the club king, and by winning the ace when the queen was continued.

On the face of it, South had four unavoidable losers, but he did not give up hope. He drew trumps, ending in dummy and led a diamond. This attempt to steal a trick with his singleton king might have worked if East had held the ace and West the Q-J, but as East held A-J, he took up the ace and dropped the king.

A diamond was returned and South ruffed. He led the spade ten and West covered with the queen. This minor attempt at deception did not confuse South for West would be unlikely to cover at all unless he held both missing honors.

South won in dummy with the king and ruffed a diamond, removing West's last red card. Now a club gave West the lead, and he was forced to give South the tenth trick, either by leading from the spade jack or by conceding a ruff-and-shuff.

Solutions to Friday's Puzzle

NORTH (D)	
♦ AK4	
♦ QJ10	
♦ 9842	
♦ 763	
WEST	EAST
♦ QJ6	♦ 8732
♦ 75	♦ 92
♦ Q106	♦ AJ753
♦ KQJ54	♦ 109
SOUTH	
♦ 1095	
♦ AK8643	
♦ K	
♦ A82	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T THINK HE 'MEMBERED ME HE KEPT CALLIN' ME 'BUSTER'."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COLIC

LENEK

VINTEN

STIMCY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: MAIZE WRATH DROWST SPONGE
Answer: Why she always had something on whenever he asked for a date—SHE WAS MODEST.

BOOKS

Books on Art

By John Canaday

EVERY year, a few ambitiously conceived art books limp into the office too late for inclusion in a pre-Christmas roundup, but I doubt that any tardy volumes this year will compete with Peter Tunney's "The Life and Art of Henry Fuseli" (Prager, \$25) as a model for what a study of an individual artist should be, or with Pierre du Bourget's "Early Christian Art" (Monrow-Reynal, \$29.95 to Dec. 31, then \$35) as an interpretive summary of a major section of art history.

They are personal winners among books on pre-20th-century art by the measures of excellence applied to all the books mentioned here—in descending order of importance: first, contribution to knowledge and understanding of the subject; second, adequate illustrations; third, general attractiveness and clarity of design, including better than adequate illustrations.

What he calls "an art-historical" book of this century, by which Fuseli is held to have been conscious of his position somewhere between neoclassicism and romanticism, Mr. Tunney nevertheless places the artist firmly on what has been until recently rather shaky ground (much less shaky since London's great "Age of Neoclassicism" exhibition)—the area where "skeptical romanticism and romantic 'epic'ism," the two poles of European thought in the late 18th and 19th centuries, are mutually supporting rather than antagonistic philosophies. Along with the studies by Gert Schiff, the book crystallizes Fuseli's position as a major artist rather than the fascinating eccentric that he never was and that only a misreading of his picture once made him seem.

The 254 illustrations are especially commendable for their completeness in including works other than Fuseli's that are pertinent to the text. It's hard to fault this book anywhere.

"Early Christian Art" also puts its subject into focus to clarify what we should have been seeing all the time. The art of the catacombs and elsewhere is habitually thought of as a fuzzy passageway between late Hellenistic and Byzantine art, with artists groping to adapt the sophistications of the former to the service of a naive spirituality, and finally finding their way to the hieratic roundness of the latter.

Not so. Partially dependent though it was on Hellenistic precedents (no art is born full-blown), Early Christian art strove and achieved a new spontaneity, effecting a revolution that could be called expressionistic in contrast with the effete traditionalism of its Hellenistic ancestry. That it was an art of growth by experiment distinguished it equally from the art of rule and protocol developed in Byzantium.

The author, who is curator of Early Christian and Egyptian art at the Louvre, also gives a properly significant position to the earliest Christian architecture, which, having virtually disappeared, has been neglected as the parent art of painting and sculpture. As for the illustrations, what is the word for them? Ravishing? The color may have been freshened up a bit from the darkened originals, but the

plates relay the very feel of the textures of fresco and stonework, while the black and whites make you feel that you have never really looked at Early Christian art until now.

In another book "William Blake's Water-Colors: Illustrating the Poems of Thomas Gray" (J. Philip O'Farrell, Chicago, \$25), the 16 color plates deserve a special award for verisimilitude. The rest of the 116 watercolors, which came to light recently and were exhibited at the Tate Gallery, London, last year, are included in monochrome, with introduction and commentary by Sir Geoffrey Keynes. No Blake fan need be told more. And anyone interested in fine art books will need only a glance to recognize a beautiful job.

Then there is Wladyslawa Jaworska's "Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School" (New York Graphic Society, \$32.50) a good-looking book that leaves you feeling that no other need ever be written on the subject. If there is another scrap of information anywhere, it is difficult to imagine where it could be, and the author has managed to correlate an encyclopedia of information about major, minor, and virtually unknown members of the circle into a comprehensible whole. In that circle Gauguin was the only first-rate painter among the poets, aestheticians, semi-amateur artists, hangers-on and eventual defectors who participated in the loosely organized, loosely defined, and loosely cross-bred movements called synthetism and symbolism before he—Gauguin—took off for the South Seas.

The illustrations are comprehensive. The color (and there's a lot of it) is brightened for, no doubt, the usual reason, sales-counter appeal. As a matter of fact, although not really of defense, these particular artists would probably have painted in colors equally bright if their paintings could have yielded the brilliance that printing inks can yield today. Not, repeat not, really defense.

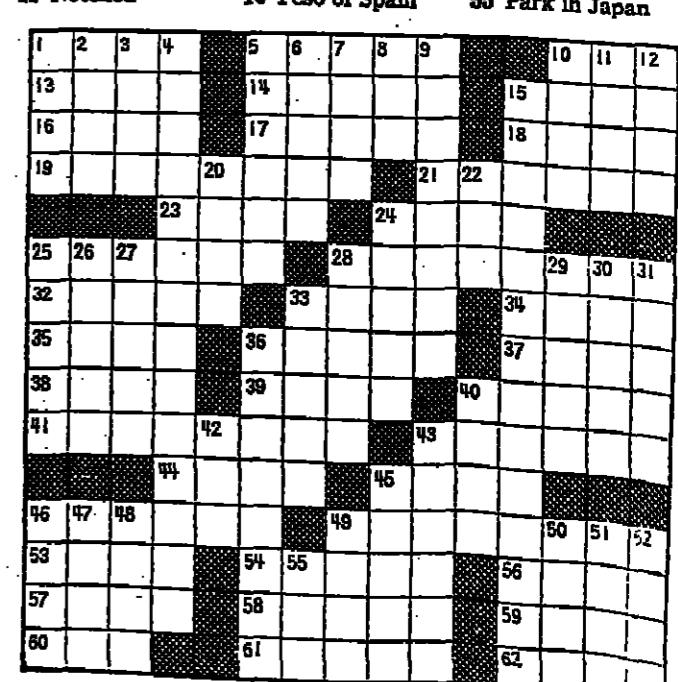
Among other books that seem to have been published for reasons other than sales lure alone, a most exceptional one is "Giuseppe Castiglione: A Jesuit Painter at the Court of the Chinese Emperor" by Ocelli and Michel Beurdeley (Tuttle, \$25). Fra Giuseppe, trained as an artist in the late Italian baroque manner—he was pretty good—was one of several painter-missionaries who went to the Chinese court early in the 18th century. When he died in Peking in 1766 at the age of 80, he had been there for 51 years and, while he didn't have much luck in spreading the faith, he had been given the name Lang Shih-nung, as an artist, and was (and is) a collector's favorite. His style blends Chinese and Western mannerisms—although to Western eyes it looks mostly Chinese. The book extends beyond art to Chinese court life and customs. There are plentiful reproductions. The color looks very convincing, although I have no basis for direct comparison with the originals.

John Canaday, art critic of The New York Times, is the author of "Mainstreams of Modern Art." © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	
1 City in Ohio	11 Single entry
4 Vikings	12 Elapses
10 Excavate	15 Tourist's
12 Sent	purchase
14 African lilies	Var.
15 Pickard or	20 Caps
16 Avenue	22 Retreat
17 High country	24 Swiftly
18 London or line	25 Greek island
19 Optional course	26 Choice
21 Dialects	27 Knack
23 One of a	28 Caught sight of
24 privileged group	29 Mary Ann Evans
25 Calumniate	30 Lunar valley
28 Fore-and-aft	31 Surfeited
sails	33 Football bowl
32 Havelock	34 Footlight
33 Quarrel	35 Right
34 Lamb	36 Pollution factor
35 Angier,	40 High, in music
sometimes	43 Injun or John
36 Electric power	45 Besides
37 Slant	46 Label
38 Auricular	47 Semicircular
39 Fencing sword	recess
40 Mint item	48 Dante's "La
41 Notched	50 "Nuova"
DOWN	51 Stars
1 Solitary	52 Word in
2 Revered one	53 Philosophy
3 Additional	54 Look for
4 Variation of a	55 Bargains
5 sort	56 Park in Japan



Beat Colts, 16-0, for No. 14

Dolphins Complete Undefeated Season

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Dec. 17 (UPI).—With a 16-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts that displayed their variety of talents, the Miami Dolphins completed yesterday the first unbeaten and untied 14-game regular-season schedule in National Football League history.

Earl Morrall, the 38-year-old quarterback who was obtained on \$100 waivers during the off-season, collaborated with Paul Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown pass play and Garo Yepremian kicked field goals of 40, 50 and 35 yards.

Morrall's five-yard gain on a scramble also enabled the Dolphins to break the NFL team rushing record of 2,885 yards set by the Detroit Lions in 1966 with the single-wing formation. The Dolphins finished with 2,851 yards for the season.

But in a drama that had the sellout crowd of 80,000 shouting "Go, Go, Go" in the final minutes, Eugene (Mercury) Morris was unable to join Larry Csonka as a 1,000-yard runner. The darting running back finished at 991, with 86 yesterday.

Twice in the closing minutes, Morris limped off the field with a twisted ankle that was called "not serious" by coach Don Shula.

"I had the opportunity, but I kept slipping on that PolyTurf," Morris said. "You didn't know where it was wet until you were in it."

Add Griese

Now the Dolphins enter the American Conference playoffs. As the Eastern Division champion, they will oppose the Central Division runner-up, either Pittsburgh or Cleveland, here next Sunday.

To add to their strength, the Dolphins also will have Bob Griese, their all-NFL quarterback last season, available for the playoffs leading to the Super Bowl game.

Redskins Upset As Bills' Simpson Runs to Title

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Two interceptions and the running of O. J. Simpson gave lowly Buffalo a 24-17 upset victory today over Washington.

Simpson captured the NFL rushing title by gaining 101 yards in 26 carries, giving him 1,551 yards for the season. Washington's Larry Brown, sitting on the bench for the second straight week, finished with 1,216.

With the score tied at 17-all and the Redskins attempting to get into field goal range, Buffalo's placekicker Dale Farley activated just prior to the game, took a Billy Kilmer pass off the fingertips of running back Herb Mulkey and went 42 yards to the Washington 3. Two plays later, with only 43 seconds remaining in the game, Jim Braxton bailed his way into the end zone from the four to give Buffalo a 4-3-1 season record.

Washington finished 11-3 for the season.

The Bills jumped to an early lead as Alvin Wyatt picked off a Kilmer pass and scampered 49 yards down the right sideline to score.

Six minutes later, John Leyden booted a 23-yard field goal for a 10-0 Buffalo lead. Midway through the second period, a short Buffalo punt rolled dead on the Bills' 40. Kilmer attempted to connect with Mulkey on a deep pattern, but Buffalo was called for interference on the eight. Mulkey, making his first start of the season, went around the right side on the next play to score.

Washington moved out front, 14-10, in the third quarter on Bob Brunetti's two-yard plunge, and Curt Knight later added a 35-yard field goal to boost the Skins' advantage to seven points.

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L T Pct. PF PA

W. Washington ... 11 3 0 .785 318 194

Dallas ... 10 3 0 .785 318 217

N.Y. Giants ... 9 4 1 .682 289 280

C. Lions ... 9 4 1 .682 222 228

Pittsburgh ... 2 10 1 .182 122 228

Central Division

C. Green Bay ... 9 4 1 .682 274 206

Detroit ... 7 6 1 .577 305 273

Minneapolis ... 7 6 1 .577 284 252

Chicago ... 8 7 1 .545 244 247

Western Division

C. San Francisco ... 8 5 1 .607 353 249

Atlanta ... 7 6 1 .538 355 257

Los Angeles ... 6 6 1 .508 272 252

New Orleans ... 2 10 1 .182 183 321

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

W L T Pct. PF PA

W. Pittsburgh ... 10 2 0 .800 345 271

N.Y. Jets ... 6 6 0 .500 357 228

Baltimore ... 5 8 0 .357 225 252

Buffalo ... 5 8 1 .357 228 252

New England ... 3 10 1 .201 172 401

Central Division

W. Oakland ... 9 3 1 .731 337 227

Kansas City ... 6 6 0 .500 345 220

San Diego ... 4 8 0 .365 280 329

Dallas ... 1 12 0 .077 147 319

Western Division

W. Oakland ... 9 3 1 .731 337 227

Kansas City ... 6 6 0 .500 345 220

San Diego ... 4 8 0 .365 280 329

Dallas ... 1 12 0 .077 147 319

Sunday's games not included

• Clinched playoff spot

• Clinched division title

Saturday's results

Miss 16, Baltimore 6.

San Fran. 20, Minnesota 17.

San Fran. 18, Atlanta 17.

Seattle at Los Angeles

Pittsburgh at San Diego

After having missed eight games with a severe ankle injury, Griese replaced Morrall in the fourth quarter. He was at quarterback for the Dolphins' last two series, a total of 14 plays. He completed two of his three passes for a total of 18 yards.

Shula declined to discuss his backup plans for the play-off opener. But it would be a surprise if Morrall did not start next week's game. By completing seven of 15 passes for 110 yards, his total was 83 of 150 for 1,362 yards and 11 touchdowns.

"We're delighted to have accomplished what no other NFL team has done," Shula said. "But

now we've got to make it 17-0 for it to mean something."

Shula was alluding to the three post-season victories necessary to emerge as Super Bowl champions. Last season the Dolphins lost to the Dallas Cowboys, 24-3, in the Super Bowl. Shula also was the coach of the Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III, when the New York Jets registered their historic upset.

In the 52 seasons of the NFL, there have been only two other unbeaten teams. The 1984 Chicago Bears had a 13-0 record, and the 1942 Bears had an 11-0 record. Both of the Bear teams lost to the NFL title game.

In 1948, the Cleveland Browns

of the All-America Conference produced a 14-0 regular-season record and won their league's championship game, the only pro team to sweep all its games. But the NFL historians do not recognize achievements in the AAC, which folded after four seasons with the Browns joining the NFL.

As for the Colts, their young quarterback, Marty Domres, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 128 yards and ran for 32 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown. Jim O'Brien missed a 20-yard field goal attempt in the first quarter that preserved the Dolphins' 3-0 lead.

The most dramatic development

so far yesterday until the final half-minute.

The 49ers even sabotaged themselves in the grand manner, committing seven costly turnovers. Two on lost fumbles, five on interceptions. Three of the interceptions were thrown by Spurrier, two by Brodie after he relieved the 27-year-old quarterback with a minute and a half remaining in the third period.

Provided with another opportunity, Morrall collaborated with Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown play, with the sleek wide receiver making a twisting catch at the

end zone.

As a result, the 49ers won their third straight Western championship and the last remaining play-off berth in the National Football League. If they had lost, both prizes would have been up for grabs today in Los Angeles and Atlanta. But they muscled both the Rams and Falcons out of contention in the mist and rain this afternoon, and will open the eight-team playoffs leading to the Super Bowl next Saturday against the Dallas Cowboys.

The Hard Way

It was a tortuous route that the Vikings had planned to San Francisco's one-yard line. But Brodie passed to John Vaener for 12 yards, hit Gene Washington on a 53-yard play, found Vic Washington for eight and finally pitched to Gene Washington again for 24 yards and the touchdown.

Final March

When Bruce Gossett kicked the extra point, the 49ers narrowed the gap to 17-13 with six minutes to go. Nearly five of those six minutes were eaten up by Fran Tarkenton and the Vikings, though.

But Tarkenton finally had to surrender the ball, with Mike Fischer punting to the San Francisco 21. Now a personal foul was called against Minnesota's John Ward for slugging, and the ball was moved to the 34 with Brodie 66 yards and 90 seconds away from losing.

Brodie's first move was a nine-yard pitch to Larry Schreiber. Then he threw a swing pass to Vic Washington, who carried eight yards for a first down in the Minnesota 48. Then he missed Ted Kowalcik in the middle, but interference was called on Jeff Semon and the 49ers had a first down on the 26 with 78 seconds left.

The 49ers then tried their only "fancy" play of the series, a lateral to Izenbarger, who flipped a pass toward Schreiber that was broken up in the end zone. A draw to Schreiber gained, six yards and Brodie called his last out with a minute left. Then he hit Vic Washington on the left side for an 18-yard gain to the two-yard line.

"I hadn't played in so long, there were only a few plays I could call," Brodie recalled later. "The fancy stuff was out. Once we reached the two, I had to pass to save the clock. I decided to try three passes and then run as fast as I could."

His first pass was blocked by Jim Marshall, his second was incomplete beyond Witcher on the right side of the end zone. Then, on third down with 35 seconds left, he rolled right, looked for a receiver, motioned to Witcher to move clear of Chester West in the end zone and fired. Witcher, a reserve wide receiver, cradled the ball for his first touchdown of the season.

When Gossett added the extra point, San Francisco suddenly was 20-17 and with a small riot of joy breaking out in the end zone. The game ended seconds later as Fred Cox missed a 43-yard field goal that still would not have cost the 49ers their title even if it had connected.

"I was aware of that," coach Bud Grant said, "but we were trying to get a tie and end our season with a winning record."

Colden fought off a tremendous challenge by the Austrian team yesterday to win the World Cup.

Colden, 21, swept down the 3,750 meters of the Saslonch course in 2:05.57, an average of 107.420 kilometers an hour. This bettered the record of 2:05.06 set here by world champion and teammate Bernhard Russi in 1970.

The Austrians placed five men in the top eight. Their No. 1 skier, 22-year-old Cordin, was second in 2:06.13, edging teammate Zwingli, who clocked 2:06.15.

Andreas Sprecher of Switzerland took fourth place in 2:06.89, followed by Austrians Franz Klammer in 2:07.34 and Kurt Engster in 2:07.24.

Engster, of Austria, was 2:07.33. Robert Trischler, of Switzerland, was 2:07.40. Mike Lafferty, U.S., 2:07.49. Marcello Varallo, Italy, 2:07.70.

More Sports News on Page 13

for the Colts was the brief appearance of Johnny Unitas, their 39-year-old quarterback, in his final game in a Colt uniform. Unitas appeared in the second quarter, with Domres out momentarily with a bruised knee. Unitas threw two passes, one for a three-yard gain; the other was intercepted.

Aided by a double turnover on a fumble recovery after an interception of a Morrall pass, the Dolphins established a 10-0 lead in the first half.

Returning the opening kickoff, Charley Leigh appeared about to break into the clear when he lost his footing at the Dolphins' 40-yard line and stumbled down at the 44. From there, the Dolphins moved into position for Yepremian's 49-yard field goal.

Early in the second quarter, the Dolphins were in a third-and-eight situation at the Colts' 15-yard line when Morrall's pass was intercepted by Bruce Laird at the two, but the rookie safetyman, after having run to the 33, fumbled and Howard Twilley recovered.

Provided with another opportunity, Morrall collaborated with Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown play, with the sleek wide receiver making a twisting catch at the

end zone.

As for the Colts, their young quarterback, Marty Domres, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 128 yards and ran for 32 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the 49ers, their young

quarterback, John Vaener, com-

pleted 12 of 23 passes for 180 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the Vikings, their young

quarterback, Bruce Gossett, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 144 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the Colts, their young

quarterback, Johnny Unitas, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 144 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the Dolphins, their young

quarterback, Earl Morrall, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 158 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the Colts, their young

quarterback, Marty Domres, com-

pleted 11 of 23 passes for 158 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the 49ers, their young

quarterback, John Vaener, com-

pleted 12 of 23 passes for 180 yards and ran for 12 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown.

As for the Vikings, their young

Observer

Some Old Sayings

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. There are many cryptic sayings about Vietnam and the war there. Today we publish the most cryptic of all.

Paris is at the end of the tunnel.

Peace is at hand, but the hand is at the end of the tunnel.

If Vietnam goes Communist, President Nixon will "go to Peking and Moscow like a row of falling dominoes."

In the Johnson administration the government said there was no such word as "tunnel." In the Nixon administration the government announced that "tunnel" was a five-letter word.

During the Stone Age it would not have occurred to anyone to bomb anyone else back to the Stone Age. This is because Stone Age man was not civilized. An advanced degree of civilization is required to produce truly great barbarians.

To say that a man was "neither hawk nor dove" was a phrase that fell out of use during the Vietnam war. Instead, we began saying of people that they were either "hawks" or "doves." Thus we left land and water behind us in our small efforts at poetic speech and took to the air. Men who think of themselves as birds while looking for light at the ends of tunnels have more urgent problems than they want to

British Soprano Booed in Naples, Director Resigns

NAPLES. Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The artistic director of the San Carlo Opera House resigned Friday night after British soprano Amy Shuard was twice booed and jeered by the audience there, the opera house's board of directors announced.

They said Giulio Razzi handed in his resignation at a meeting with the board after defending his choice of 48-year-old Miss Shuard in the title role of Giacomo Puccini's opera "Turandot."

The British soprano Thursday announced that she had agreed to cancel further appearances—and forgo salary for them—because the theater feared trouble if she appeared again.

On opening night of the San Carlo season last Saturday she was replaced after the second act. The management announced she was ill. She went through a second performance on Wednesday, but her singing was again greeted by jeers.

Danish Pianist Named

SYDNEY. Dec. 17 (AP).—Gale force winds struck the Italian ocean liner Cristoforo Colombo in the Atlantic, causing slight deck damage and minor injuries to 34 persons, the ship's owners said yesterday. They said the ship was continuing its journey and would arrive on time today at Lisbon. It left New York Dec. 10 with 430 passengers and a crew of 550.

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